The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIV. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1901. NO. 24.

HISTORICAL NOTES. . . . .

By MR. J. D. MURRAY.

The houses in that day, before the school law was passed, were all built of hewn logs chunked and daubed, and the stories of such houses were generally not very high, about eight feet was the average height. Mr. Jones and Mr. Peck were consulted in the matter of building, and both being well pleased to have the house favorably located, Mr. Peck, in the height of his enthusiasm said, "I will give half the logs out of my woods near the site," and Mr. Jones replied, "I will give the other half out of my woods." They now have the location and the logs and there may be a stone mason in this imaginary school district, also a carpenter, and in order to help the job along offer their work free of charge, the farmers doing all the hauling and other work and when the job was completed there was nothing to pay as the land on which the house would stand was only a grant from the owner for that purpose and after the school closed those houses were generally claimed by the owner of the land without any opposition, for there would be no papers of any kind to show ownership by any person or persons.

The school house of which we spoke in last week's issue was finished, with stove, and all other furnishings that belonged to a country school house. The desks which were only two in number, run the entire length of the house and were fastened to the wall sloping in towards the center of the house where a large ten plate stove stood, marked "Centre Furnace" or "Cornwall Furnace." Those stoves were furnished with wood by the farmers in turn; this was hauled to the house in all lengths from five to fifteen feet. There was an axe furnished for every school house and it was the duty of the larger boys to chop the wood fine enough to be used in this big stove. This rule became a great bore in some schools and a bone of contention between the boys and the schoolmaster, as he was called when in actual service; out of service he was given another name, but we do not remember that he was ever called a pedagogue, as he is now sometimes called.

The next question that engaged the attention of the people who lived in the neighborhood of this new school house, as there was at that time no law prescribing rules and regulations for the government of those schools, the teacher being a law making power within himself, was the selection of a teacher, which was done in this manner: There were men at that time who made it a business to teach; some of them were indeed very good teachers, as far as it went. The winter term hardly exceeded three months, or a quarter, hence the expression, "It was as good for me as a quarter of schooling." The best teachers who were engaged came principally from the eastern states and were men sometimes advanced in life. The most successful teacher that tradition has given us any account of was a man from Massachusetts, near Boston, Timothy Ladd; he was a cripple, but a very successful man in his chosen profession. It appeared that he had no trouble to secure a school, as his reputation as a teacher was always in advance of his appearance.

They had at that time as now many amateur teachers; this man Ladd had the reputation of having sent out quite a number of fairly good teachers, such as did not expect to make teaching their chosen profession, but engaged in it during the winter season, and farmer's sons would often engage in it for a term. If he had a recommendation from Timothy Ladd, or some other influential person, his qualifications would not be doubted, but if he had no such recommendation he would take from his pocket a specimen of his handwriting and if this patron of the school thought it fairly good he would not hesitate but subscribe one, two or three pupils, or as many as he had to send, at two dollars a pupil or five dollars for three out of one family. Sometimes they would subscribe two and a half, thinking of sending the eldest girl or boy only about half the time. When there was a little boy or girl in the family who had not yet learned the alphabet, he or she would go a short time in the fall before the weather would get cold; such were called a b c darians, and for such there were no charges. After the teacher had secured subscribers to the number of twenty-five, thirty or more there would be a time for beginning determined, which would in some cases create dissatisfaction. In most cases it suited the farmers best to start in a little later, as they would have work for their older children in the fall.

On a certain day of the month it would be reported that the school would begin and there would be great excitement among the children and the larger boys and girls. The first day there would usually be a good attendance, particularly if the teacher was an entire stranger in that neighborhood, they would all be anxious to see the new teacher of whom they had heard very little. This new teacher had secured boarding and lodging with the nearest farmer, Mr. Peck, one of the very best school men and he had two children to send to school, a boy fourteen fears of age and a daughter sixteen or seventeen; this apparently made a very pleasant place for the teacher to board, at about one dollar a week. Monday morning the teacher was on hand in good time about as anxious to see his pupils as they were to see him; he had the stove in good order, the room in good order and all other things accordingly in good shape and he is now perched upon his little bench at his desk at the end of the room. As his pupils enter he slightly rises to his feet greeting them with "good morning;" after they are all in and settled down as quiet as mice, he again rises to his feet, walks to the stove stirs up the green wood remarking, "a cold morning, but I think we can all be comfortable when we get started up; we must try and get some dry wood to start our fire." He then walks back to his desk and puts himself in position to make a little speech, which will appear in next week's issue.

Will Sandoe fills the position of clerk in the Centre Hall post office under Capt. G. M. Boal.

Samuel Spicher, of Liverpool, Perry county, last week spent several days with his Cousin John Spicher, in this place.

John Heckman and Miss Lizzie Snyder, west of Centre Hall, were ill during the past week, but have almost recovered.

H. H. Miller, of Rebersburg, was a caller this week, and advertises letters testamentary on the estate of his father, the late Joseph Miller, of Miles township.

Mrs. A. J. Musser, of Clearfield, Pa., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Durst, of Spring Mills, is visiting her parents. Mr. Musser is a telegrapher and hold's a good position in Clearfield.

C. H. Murray, Esq., formerly of this place, but now living at Colorado Springs, Col., is physically disabled at present. It was noticed some months ago in the Reporter that Mr. Murray was chief of the editorial department of a prominent daily, but he was able to perform the work for one issue only, since which time he has been unable to do work of any character.

F. F. Farner, son of W. C. Farner, of Colyer, who holds a position as book keeper for a fish firm in Philadelphia, is a reader of the Reporter and is making strides to advance. He was first engaged on a trolley, afterwards was employed in weighing the mails for three months, from which place he went to his present position. Mr. Farner passed a very creditable civil service examination and eventually expects to be regularly connected with the city mail service.

Mrs. Jennie Ruble after spending a month in Centre Hall, returned to her home in Greensburg Tuesday.

Mrs. Maria Wagner, of Tusseyville, spent several days last week with friends in Centre Hall, leaving Monday for Pleasant Gap, where she will remain a week.

Mrs. J. Emory Hoy and daughter, of Philadelphia, last week returned to their home after spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Mingle, in Centre Hall.

Miss Estelle Acker, of this place, has applied for a position as nurse in one of the leading New York hospitals. The young lady has many qualities requisite for the station in life to which she is aspiring.

Miss Anna Bartholomew Tuesday went to Harrisburg, from which place she will go to Lancaster, Philadelphia and other points. She will be absent a month or more. Miss Bartholomew for several years taught the primary borough school and has proven herself an efficient instructor.

Wm. Musser, station agent at Spring Mills, who is well and favorably known to many of the Reporter readers, was absent from his post of duty for a week, which time he spent in eastern cities. W. A. Odenkirk, of Centre Hall, acted as station master during Mr. Musser's absence.

Rev. Curry Love, of Pennsylvania Furnace, filled the pulpit in the Presbyterian church at this place Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, when Communion services were held. Rev. Love, though a young man, is an able minister and an earnest and pleasant speaker. His sermons were highly appreciated by his audience.

TEACHERS RE-ELECTED.

School Board Recognizes Worth and Re-elects Former Instructors.

At a meeting of the borough school board Monday evening the old corps of instructors was re-elected without dissent. The instructors gave such satisfaction during the term just closed, that the board felt justifiable in not considering other applications. The salaries remain the same, except in the case of the primary instructor which was increased from $30 to $32.

Instructors.	Grade.	Salary.
A. T. Ilgen	High School	$60 00
James B. Strohm	Grammar	35.00
F. A. Foreman	Intermediate	22.00
Anna Bartholomew	Primary	32.00

The length of the school term has not been fixed, but will likely be the minimum number of months. If the citizens desire a change in the length of the school term they should express their desires.

The rate of tuition for pupils in the township attending the borough schools remains the same as heretofore—$1.50 per month.

Although the time for opening the public school has not been fixed, the board is inclined to begin about the first of September, and close for two days only during picnic week.

The great mistake made by the public schools in eliminating many of the common branches from the Grammar and High Schools, is tersely expressed by a Chicago National bank president in an address to a university graduating class. He outlined the educational qualifications which he regards as most helpful in attaining success in a business career. They are few and simple:

1. To be able to write a good legible hand, to make good figures, and to place them correctly—the units below the units, the tens below the tens, and so on.

2. To be able to add, subtract and multiply rapidly and accurately.

3. To be able to express yourself clearly, briefly and grammatically in a letter and to spell the words correctly.

Elementary as these qualifications are President Forgan says the young men who possess them are rare.

Though Mr. Forgan has taken many youths into business, he says he can remember scarcely one who could be relied upon to do the simple things just enumerated. Many of them were graduates of high schools, yet they could not always write legibly, figure accurately or spell correctly. Perhaps they could write a thesis on mythology or biology, but they had not mastered the first rudiments of the business in which they hoped to make a livelihood.

If you are not in sympathy with President Forgan, please read the above paragraphs again. You will notice he does not condemn higher education, but does say that the average young man is woefully deficient in elementary qualifications. In other words, the common branches in the public schools of to-day are supplanted by higher studies before the former have been thoroughly mastered.

This condition is being met in the public schools of Centre Hall.

The Potter township board has not yet elected teachers.

The Gregg township school board at its meeting Saturday elected the following teachers:

Spring Mills: Dr. D. M. Wolf, Miss Mabel Sankey, Jesse Rearick.
Penn Hall: Clyde Hubler.
Beaver Dam: Mary Geiss.
Coke Hill: C. E. Royer.
Toll Gate: Lutecia Goodhart.
Logan: Earl Rowe.
Murray: I. V. Bitner.
Hoy's: Harvy Hagan.
Cross Roads: L. Duck.
Decker: John D. Miller.
Mountain: —— Emerick.
Farmers Mills: Orpha Gramley.
Minimum salary, $28.00; maximum, $60.00.

MILLHEIM.

High School—Prof. H. C. Rothrock; Intermediate, W. E. Keen; Second Primary, Miss Lyle McCloskey; First Primary, Miss Florida Duck. Salaries from $32 to $55.

HAINES.

Aaronsburg—Grammar, H. F. Yearick; Intermediate, E. R. Wolfe: Primary, Cordelia Acker; Wolf's Chapel, E. M. Martin; Woodward, H. A. Detwiler; Vonada, W. T. Williams; Lose, C. E. Kreamer; Pine Creek, W. T. Winklebleck; Mt. Pleasant, Orvis Meyer; St. Paul, to be supplied. Salary from $29 to $35.

MILES.

Rebersburg—High School, H. W. Morris; Intermediate, J. C. Morris; Primary, T. A. Auman; Harters, Noah Brungart.

Madisonburg—Grammar, J. N. Moyer; Primary, W. H. Limbert; Gramley, F. M. Emerick; Wolf's Store, C. C. Smull; Brungart's, C. M. Haines; Livonia; to be supplied. Salaries range from $30 to $45.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Young Men Whom 'Squire Housman Met While in the City.

'Squire Housman, who returned home from Philadelphia last week, gives another chapter telling of the young men from Potter township who are earning a good livelihood in Philadelphia, and says:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Farner live at No. 2140, N. 30th St. They certainly know how to entertain their friends from their native home and show them all possible marks of kindness. It is with such families who have been taught to cook at home that you get a square meal that reminds a person of home. Mr. Farner is now a bookkeeper for C. G. Linder & Bro., 2906 Market Street, and is also an applicant for a position in the Central postoffice. We wish our friend success.

Another person not before mentioned is Miss Mary Feese, who is from Colyer, and is now living with Mrs. Hurlinger, 733 Corinthian Ave.; she has a fine position and is just the person to fill it. Miss Feese thinks of becoming a nurse in one of the hospitals. Success to Miss Mary.

I wish to say, in behalf of my daughter, I extend to all our friends and acquaintances in the city our heart-felt thanks for the beautiful flowers and all other marks of respect shown to her while she was in the hospital, and also towards myself; and to our friends and neighbors at home, for kindness shown to our family while we were away, hoping that we may be able some time to reciprocate their kindness.

To our friends I would say, we arrived home safely, and my daughter is doing as well as can be expected.

PICNIC COMMITTEE MEETS.

Changes on the Camp to be Made.—Camp Opens Sept. 14.

The committee on arrangements of the Patrons Exhibition and Picnic met on the camp grounds at this place Tuesday afternoon. There will be a number of radical changes made in the camp arrangement and a number of exhibit buildings will be moved to conform with the new camp plans. The music exhibit will be located west of the Philadelphia house, which will be a more desirable and pleasant location. The subordinate granges, twenty-one in number, will each appoint a sub-committee of five members, who will act with the committee elected by Pomona Grange.

The organization of the committee was effected by electing Hon. L. Rhone, chairman; George Dale, secretary; G. L. Goodhart, treasurer. James A. Keller was selected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. J. Arney, who served continuously on the committee since its existence. The time set for the opening of the camp is Saturday, Sept. 14.

The usual daily meetings will be held in the auditorium. One session will be devoted to the children. A quartette of singers will be engaged for the week, who will give an entertainment each day in the auditorium.

The committee is spurred up, and will put forth its greatest efforts to make the exhibition of 1901 the best of any yet held. Hon. L. Rhone next week will go to Philadelphia to make the railroad arrangements.

Among others who were present at the meeting Tuesday were Hon. L. Rhone and wife, John S. Dauberman and wife, G. W. Gingerich and wife, J. J. Arney, James A. Keller, John Spicher, Centre Hall; D. M. Campbell, Linden Hall; Nathan Grove and wife, George Dale, Lemont.

George Spayd.

George Spayd, of near Madisonburg, died at his home Thursday morning of last week, from ailments superinduced by old age, having attained the age of eighty-one years, three months and twenty-four days. The funeral occurred Monday forenoon, interment in Madisonburg. He was a life long member of the Reformed church, and his pastor, Rev. Wetzel, of Rebersburg, performed the funeral rites. Deceased leaves a wife and five children, namely, Israel, who farms the old homestead; Mrs. John Orndorf, near Penn Hall; Mrs. Henry Stitzer, Rebersburg; Mrs. Frank Ream, Spring Mills; Miss Della at home. Deceased was a prominent citizen of Gregg township where he lived the whole of his life. He was industrious and acquired considerable property, owning one of the finest farms in Gregg township. In politics the deceased was a Democrat, and was ardent in the support of the party of his choice at all times.

Methodist Festival.

The M. E. church will hold a festival on the lawn of W. H. Bartholomew, at the station, on the evening of July 4th. Refreshments of all kinds will be served; the public is invited. The refreshments at the Methodist festivals are always first-class.

EDWIN L. IRVIN SENTENCED.

Three Years and Four Months in the Penitentiary for Causing the Death of Miss McWilliams.

Judge Love Monday morning handed down his decision refusing new trial to Edward L. Irvin, convicted at the April term of court of causing the death by abortion of Miss Ella McWilliams, of Rock Springs. Judge Love sentenced Irvin to pay the costs of prosecution, $500 fine and undergo three years and four months solitary confinement at hard labor in the Western penitentiary at Pittsburg.

The crime for which Irvin was sentenced was committed along about the 9th of last January. Miss McWilliams was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McWilliams, of Rock Springs, and Irvin is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Irvin, of Baileyville. The readers are pretty well acquainted with the details of the case a full report having been published in this paper at the time.

Reeder & Quigley, attorneys for the defendant, it is stated will appeal the case to the Superior Court. In the meantime they asked that Irvin be released on bail but Judge Love refused this request and the defendent was committed to jail.

LAWS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Constables No Longer Fire Wardens.—Bridge Bill Vetoed.

These bills were passed finally by the Senate:

Repealing an act making constables of townships ex-officio fire wardens for the extinction of forest fires.

House judicial apportionment bill. This bill has been amended by attaching Bedford County, which is at present a separate district, to Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties. Cameron County is taken from Clinton and Elk and attached to Potter County.

The Governor also disapproved a bill to make the Commonwealth liable for a proportionate share of the cost of construction of bridges built by county commissioners over streams above 1000 feet in width.

SAVED HIS FELLOWS LIVES.

Pinned Down by a Heavy Stone, Freed Remembered His Duty.

Remembering the safety of others though himself suffering serious injuries, James Freed, an employee at the Mann-Edge Tool Company at Lewistown saved the lives of three men.

He was at the guide pole of the transfer, by which heavy stones are carried through the building, a 3300-pound stone being then in transfer, when a passerby overbalanced a smaller stone which he was rolling. It fell on Freed, crushing one of his legs and breaking the other. Had the injured man let go his hold on the pole the largest stone would have fallen on three of his fellows about ready to receive it, but though pinned to the ground he kept his grip until help arrived.

Wanamaker Troubles Bosses.

John Wanamaker is willing to pay the city of Philadelphia $2,500,000 for the franchises conferred by the ordinances passed by the city councils to favored incorporators of the new street railway companies the right to occupy several hundred miles of city streets without any return to the municipality. Mr. Wanamaker's offer was made to Mayor Ashbridge after he had deposited $250,000 on account of the proposition. The proposition was handed the Mayor, who upon recognizing the Ex-Postmaster General's handwriting, tossed the letter into a crowd. The Mayor remained away from home to escape a copy of the offer left at his house.

State's Graduates Get Positions.

Nearly every graduate of Pennsylvania State College has already secured a position. Of the twelve men in the mechanical section all have positions, with calls for six who could not be furnished. Of the civil engineering section all except two are placed. Of the electrical engineers thirteen have accepted positions and two are in the attitude of choosing. There were not enough electricals to go around. The mining engineers are all placed. Of the two biologists two will take a medical course and the remaining one is undecided as to what he will do. Six of the seven chemists, including Hooker, the short course man, have positions.

Patrons at Buffalo.

The executive committee of the National Grange have completed arrangements whereby patrons attending the exposition at Buffalo can secure comfortable lodging places and boarding at very reasonable rates. Any desired information can be had by writing or applying in person to the Keese Information Company, 72 Exchange Street, opposite the Union Station.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Mary had a little calf—
It was so neat and clean,
That everywhere that Mary went
It hardly could be seen;
But Mary got a pair of woolen pads
Which she put wi hin her hose,
And now the calf is plainly seen
Wherever Mary goes."—Exchange.

It followed her up street one day,
But not against her will;
The boys all smiled, and said, "da, da;"
That calf is fit to kill.
The butcher said he'd buy the calf,
But couldn't use the girl, he sighed.
Mary gave a little laugh,
And shook her golden curls, and cried:
"You naughty man, you only chaff,—
And think 'tis mutton on inside."

W. C. Farner, of Colyer, was a caller Saturday.

Warner Gunder returned to Cresson beginning of this week.

Meeting of Progress Grange, No. 96, Saturday, June 29 at 2 p. m.

Chas. W. Slack has the frame work of his house well under way.

Have your posters printed at the Reporter office. Both work and prices are right.

Miss Katharine Kerr, a student at Dickinson College, is home for the summer vacation.

Mrs. Maggie Love and Mrs. Wm. Mertz, of Tusseyville, were in Centre Hall Monday.

Miss Romie Van Pelt arrived in Centre Hall from Philadelphia, where she will remain for a short time.

J. I. Condo and daughter Ida, of Spring Mills, left last Tuesday for Pittsburg, where they will spend a week.

Chas. H. Meyer, liveryman of Millersburg, purchased a fine driving horse from the Howard Creamery company.

Miss Ella Fisher, daughter of Rev. W. E. Fisher, D. D., of Shamokin, graduated last week from Maryland College, and took first honors.

Dallis Hamlin, the seven year old son of Daniel Hamlin, of Lock Haven, fell off a chair at his home and broke his arm in two places.

W. C. Bible and J. H. Bitner, of Potters Mills, were callers Monday to make arrangements for the Sportsmen's League festival and blue rock shot.

T. M. Gramley, one of the firm of the Spring Mills Creamery Company, left last Monday for Gettysburg to attend commencement exercises at that place.

Miss A. Mabel Boal departed Monday for Lewisburg, where she will attend Bucknell commencement. While in Lewisburg she is the guest of Mrs. J. Fred Kurtz.

Messrs. Claude Stahl, Witmer Lee and Chas Homan, of this place, attended the Luther League convention at Lock Haven Wednesday and Thursday, making the journey on bicycles.

Miss Blanche Tressler, daughter of Ezra Tressler, of Boalsburg; Mrs. Verna Kline, of Kansas City, and Wm. Swabb, of Linden Hall, spent Sunday at the home of Hiram Durst, at Spring Mills.

Mrs. Catharine Alexander, of Millheim, who has been in poor health the past year, is visiting at the home of her son, W. P. Alexander, the head miller in Allison Bros. flouring mill, Spring Mills.

Robert Van Valzah, son of Mrs. Jennie Van Valzah and Charles Allison, son of Hon. Wm. M. Allison, both students at Princeton College, are spending their summer vacation at their homes in Spring Mills.

During the band festival at Colyer Saturday night some one strayed into the strawberry patch belonging to G. R. Meiss. One of the watchmen fired at the intruder and brought cries of alarm, if not blood.

Messrs. John Van Pelt and George Harris, of Bellefonte, stopped at Centre Hall Monday and Tuesday on their way to commencement exercises Bucknell College. Mr. Van Pelt go to Hastings in a few days t main a month.

Rev. W. H. Schuyler has Wells Valley, Fulton coun chairman of a committee bytery of Huntingdon th ring with a similar co Presbytery of Carlisle just Presbyterial rel gion.

Paul Murray examination at College last we is the Elect Murray is High Sc to demo the th publi

Later Mrs. John Dauberman "Squire"

THOMAS G. BARKER NOW ON TRIAL.

Case One of Most Unique in History of New Jersey.

MR. KELLER DENIES WHOLE STORY.

Beginning of the Sensational Case in the Hudson County Court at Jersey City -- Eye-witnesses Identify Barker and Testify as to the Assault on the Clergyman.

New York (Special).—Thomas G. Barker was placed on trial in the Hudson County Court, Jersey City, charged with assault with intent to kill. On February 3 last Barker shot the Rev. John Keller of Arlington, N. J., vicar of Trinity Chapel in that place.

Barker told the authorities at the time that he shot the minister because his wife claimed that Keller had been guilty of a criminal assault upon her. When Keller was shot he was on his way to Fort Lee to assist at the ordination of a minister. Barker stepped out from the shadow of a hedge and fired at him with a revolver.

One of the bullets fired by Barker went through Keller's facial bone from the right side, destroying the sight of the right eye, and, after tearing through the nasal bone, buried itself beneath the skin of the left side of the face. A second bullet shattered the fingers of the right hand.

According to Barker's story, Mrs. Barker told him shortly before the shooting that about 18 months previously Mr. Keller called on her while she was alone in the house and made an improper proposal. When she repulsed him, according to the story told by Barker, the minister attacked her violently and she fainted. Barker further said his wife had been afraid to tell him the story of the assault, because she knew that if she did he would kill the minister. For some days before the alleged confession Mrs. Barker had been in a sick and nervous condition.

Mr. Keller denounced the whole story as utterly false. He declared that his whole life was a refutation of the charge.

Two strange stories will, therefore be revealed at the trial—one of a husband's action in firing upon the alleged assailant of his wife's honor the other of a man wronged and permanently disfigured as the result of a woman's supposed morbid hallucination. Which of these counter claims is based on fact remains to be decided by the struck jury selected to hear the evidence.

TO RESTRICT CHILD LABOR.

Agreement Signed by the Owners of Eighty-Eight Mills in Georgia.

Monroe, Ga. (Special).—The Georgia Industrial Association has taken action in regard to child labor in cotton mills. The following resolutions have been signed and accepted by eighty-eight mills:

"That no child less than 12 years old shall work at night in any cotton or woolen mill under any circumstances, and that no child less than 12 years old shall be allowed to work therein at all, unless such child has a widowed mother or physically disabled parents who are dependent for support upon the labor of the child, or unless the child can read and write or unless the child attends school for four months of each year and provided further that no child under 10 years of age shall be permitted to work in any mill or factory under any circumstances."

CORN POOL MADE A MILLION.

Three Hundred Profited by the Phillips Corner in the Cereal.

Chicago (Special).—Checks for approximately $1,000,000 were sent out by the George H. Phillips Company to points variously situated between Maine and Mexico. The disbursement was in the nature of a dividend on the celebrated May corn deal. These checks go out to about 300 lucky individuals who had an interest in a pool of about 15,000,000 bushels of corn.

The average profit so far determined is eight cents a bushel. This may be increased when the cash corn now on hand in various positions is disposed of or there may be no further profit. The company hopes to cut another melon later.

The largest individual interest in the pool was 500,000 bushels and the smallest 5000 bushels.

Mormon's Turn to Mexico.

City of Mexico (Special).—A Mormon agent—James M. Cannon—is here for the purpose of securing from the Government a concession for settling 1,000 Mormon families in Sonora, on the lands from which Yaqui Indians have been driven. Mr. Cannon says: "If the concession is obtained a commissioner will be sent at once into the Yaqui territory by the Mormon Church for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of the Indians and if peaceful a contract will be made and lands purchased from them.

Want Picketing Enjoined.

Cleveland, O. (Special).—The Cleveland Punch and Shear Company commenced injunction proceedings against the striking machinists, asking that the men be restrained from picketing the works of the company. The company in its petition avers that the union pickets have terrorized employees who wish to work. The case will be heard Tuesday.

Australian Ballot for Cubans.

Havana (Special).—Senores Bravo, Aleman, Betancourt and Zayas been appointed by the constitu- convention a commission to the electoral law. It is prob- the Australian system will be The commission are study- York law as a basis.

imants Referred Here.

table).—At a cabinet y, the Queen Regent held that any om American sub- destruction of the Havana harbor o the United

ica.

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SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Domestic.

The secret marriage has been revealed of Miss Lucinda Meyers to Harry Pantley, of Newburgh, N. Y. The ceremony was solemnized while the parties were standing on a stone marking the boundary lines of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The marriage of Frederick L. Giles to Miss Mabel L. West was solemnized in Flower Hospital, New York, and immediately afterwards an operation for appendicitis was performed on the groom.

Laura Madden, of Lewiston, Me., having been deserted in New York by a man who had induced her to elope on promise of marriage, tried to commit suicide in the river off the Battery.

Charles P. Hibler, of Cincinnati, met Miss Estella Krebs, of Philadelphia, on a train en route to Atlantic City, and upon arrival they went to a preacher and were married.

A South Dakota cyclone injured 10 people and destroyed much property. The McCormack family were blown out of the ruins of their house into a barbed-wire fence.

At the cremation of Dr. Hattie Montague, in Paterson, N. J., in accordance with her express direction, the story of her early romance was told by a friend.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Court denied a new trial to Rev. F. Ellwood Raub, against whom a jury had given a verdict of $5,000 for jilting Miss Mary Schaeffer.

John Alexander Dowie shouted to his friends in the Chicago Tabernacle that the physicians had plotted to lock him in a detention hospital and kill him.

Frederick Graves, of Middletown, N. Y., a young man, eloped with Delilah M. Vanderboe, whose grandmother he had married two years ago.

It is said to have cost James King Clark, of Pittsburg, $52,307 to secure a divorce from his wife, who is known as the "Violet Bride."

Senator Platt, of New York, announced that he will not accept a re-election to the Senate upon the expiration of his presnt term.

The Chinese are making strenuous efforts with a view of preventing an extension by Congress of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

A dramatic break for liberty was made at the Virginia penitentiary while Governor Tyler and others were making an official visit. As a reward for bravery shown by H. Quinsey Bailey, a white convict, in stopping a burly negro, Governor Tyler pardoned him.

The Detroit Branch of the Machinists has protested to the president of the University of Michigan against Detroit employers hiring undergraduates of the university to take the place of strikers.

The Otis Steel Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, has asked for an injunction to restrain members of the Ironmolders' Union from interfering with the works.

W. T. Hudgins, of Portsmouth, Va., is on trial in that city on the charge of enticing Mrs. Nannie Barnes from Granville, N. C. He denies the charge.

John Czech killed Kazmir Kochanski in a quarrel about five cents, and was barely saved by the police from being lynched.

Capt. John W. Brechtol, who served during the war in Cole's Cavalry, died at his home in Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Foreign.

In the presence of the Emperor and Empress, Prince Herbert Bismarck and German statesmen and 8,000 people the Bismarck statue in front of the Reichstag building, in Berlin, was unveiled, and Count von Buelow delivered a great speech on the Iron Chancellor.

Financial and business circles in Berlin and other German cities are disturbed over the crash in electric companies. It is reported that a number of electric concerns and the banks supporting them in Dresden, Berlin and Dantzic are in serious difficulties.

Lord Kitchener reports that the Boers surprised 250 Victorian mounted riflemen, killing 2 officers and 16 men, and wounding 4 officers and 38 men, and taking a number of prisoners, who were subsequently released.

Lord Kitchener reports that General Elliott engaged De Wet on June 6, and the British captured 45 prisoners and 4000 cattle. Three British officers and 17 men were killed.

F. W. Holls, the United States member of The Hague arbitration court, announces that the court has been organized, but the Transvaal War question is not before it.

A number of children were injured in a crush in front of the king's palace in Rome during the ceremonies of christening the infant daughter of the king and queen.

Berlin newspapers report that Field Marshall von Waldersee will be created a prince by Emperor William on his return from China.

Labor riots have again broken out at St. Petersburg. The military suppressed the mobs.

A Russian cruiser and other vessels together with government buildings and warehouses, were destroyed by fire and 12 lives lost at the Galleys Island shipyard, near St. Petersburg.

Speaker Henderson, of the House of Representatives, formed a most agreeable impression of President Loubet of France, who received him most cordially.

M. Drumont, anti-Semite, in the French Chamber of Deputies, bitterly attacked the government in connection with the administration of Algiers.

The German government is organizing an expedition of coal miners in the Rhine Province to exploit the coal mines in the Shan Tung Province.

Fifteen persons were killed and 20 injured, the latter nearly all women, by an explosion in a cartridge factory in France.

English census returns show that there are 15,721,728 males in England and Wales and 16,804,347 females.

Financial.

Atchison is still negotiating for steamers to establish a Pacific Ocean line.

It is said Conrad N. Jordan will be reappointed Assistant Treasurer of New York.

In the month of May 105 railroads gained $5,189,000 or 9.41 per cent. in gross earnings and $23,882,000 since January 1.

The gold output in New Zealand in May was 36,457 ounces, valued at £143,393 as compared with 29,095 ounces valued at £111,860 in May of 1900.

SHAKE UP IN THE DIPLOMATIC POSTS.

Our Minister to Venezuela is Transferred to Portugal.

NOT ACCEPTABLE AT CARACAS.

It Means a Loss in Salary of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars to the Former Minister to Venezuela, Whose Place Will Now Be Taken By Herbert N. Bowen, at Present Minister to Persia.

Washington (Special).—The following changes in diplomatic posts have been announced: Francis B. Loomis Minister to Venezuela, has ben transferred to be Minister to Portugal, vice John N. Irwin, of Iowa, resigned.

Herbert W. Bowen, of New York present Minister to Persia, has been transferred to Caracas, succeeding Mr. Loomis as Minister to Venezuela.

Lloyd C. Griscom, of Pennsylvania present First Secretary of the Legation at Constantinople, has been made Minister to Persia.

Spencer F. Eddy, of Illinois, present second secretary at Paris, has been made first secretary at Constantinople to succeed Mr. Griscom.

Arthur Bailley Blanchard of Louisiana, has been promoted from third to second secretary at Paris.

By his transfer from Venezuela to Portugal Minister Loomis loses $2,500 a year. He is now on leave in England. His actual rank will be the same—namely, minister extraordinary and envoy plenipotentiary.

William Bowen who becomes the new minister to Venezuela, has a most creditable record in the consular and diplomatic service. He became United States consul at Barcelona in1890, and his office at that post was raised to the rank of consulate general five years afterward. Mr. Bowen stuck to his post through the exciting days preceding the Spanish-American War as long as any American could have enjoyed safety on Spanish soil.

Lloyd Griscom has had a short but brilliant career as first secretary of the legation at Constantinople. He has discharged his full duties of a minister at that important capital for several years, and if the American mission claims have been successfully adjusted at last a large part of the credit belongs to Mr. Griscom.

Spencer Eddy has had a good deal of experience in diplomatic life. When Secretary Hay was ambassador to London Mr. Eddy, who was a resident of Chicago, became an honorary and personal attache to the Ambassador. When Mr. Eddy returned with Mr. Hay to Washington he was appointed third secretary to the embassy at London in February, 1899. Four months later he was promoted to be second secretary of the embassy at Paris where he has achieved great popularity and discharged a multitude of delicate and difficult tasks during the expedition.

"HARRY" YOUNG DIED POOR.

The Mechanic Who Worked Out the Ideas of Elias Howe, Jr.

Bridgeport, Conn. (Special).—William H. Young known widely known as "Harry" Young, died at the poorhouse here aged 71. Mr. Young was at one time one of the best-known mechanics in America. It was he who worked out the ideas of Elias Howe, Jr., who revolutionized the world of sewing machines.

Mr. Young was once wealthy, but spent his money lavishly, and when old age and consumption overtook him he was almost penniless. For five years he fought against the poorhouse, but a year ago was obliged to submit to the inevitable and was taken to it.

Made Them Chew Soap.

Chicago (Special).—Charges of a cruel mode of punishment in one of the public schools have been placed before Supt. Lane by Hugh Brady. He says that children in the Summer school have been punished repeatedly for chewing gum during school hours by having soap forced into their mouths, being compelled to let it remain until it dissolved and ran down their throats.

Kidnapper Callahan Held for Perjury.

Omaha, Neb. (Special).—James Callahan was held for trial in the District Court on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed in one of the Cudahy abduction cases. Bail was fixed at $1500.

FERRY BOAT SUNK IN COLLISION.

Lives Lost in Terrible Accident in New York Harbor--Many Leaped Overboard.

New York (Special).—The wooden side-wheeler Northfield, which has been in the service of the Staten Island Ferry Company for the past 38 years, was rammed by the steel-hulled propeller Mauch Chunk, used as a ferryboat by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The collision occurred just off the Staten Island ferry slip at the foot of Whitehall street, and in less than ten minutes afterwards the Northfield, which was crowded with passengers, sank at the outer end of the Spanish Line pier on the East river.

The Mauch Chunk, which was badly damaged, landed the two dozen passengers who were aboard of her. Over a hundred of the passengers of the sunken Northfield were dragged out of the water by people along shore and the crews of the fleet of river tugs, which promptly responded to the ferryboat's call for help. A few of the Northfield's passengers were hurt in the accident, and the police believe that some lives were lost.

Captain Daniel Gully, of the tugboat Mutual, who saw the ferryboats crash together, says that immediately after the collision between twenty-five and thirty of the passengers leaped into the water, and that many of these perished. Captain Gully also declares that he is sure over a hundred of the Northfield's passengers were drowned. The captains of other tugboats who were early on the scene, however, are inclined to think that the disaster was not so serious as regards the loss of life. Thus far no dead bodies have been recovered.

The reason for such a difference of opinion as to the extent of the disaster is that the wildest excitement prevailed on the Northfield. The tug Mutual saved in all about 75 persons from the Northfield, and the tugs Unity and Arrow saved between them 150 persons. Two policemen of the Old Slip Station claim to have rescued nearly 30 people between them.

As soon as the crowd which followed the sinking ferryboat along the river front were able to render any aid they worked with a will and in many instances men sprang into the water to save life. The greatest service was rendered by the tugboats, which, as soon as is was possible, circled around the Northfield and made a bridge to the Spanish Line pier, and men and women clambered over the tugs to the shore.

FOUR KILLED BY TRAIN.

Engine Strikes Carriage at a Crossing in Flint, Michigan.

Flint, Mich. (Special).—The Marquette passenger train due here at 9 o'clock a. m. struck a double carriage at the Hamilton avenue crossing, in the suburb of Oak Park, and instantly killed four well-known people.

Several factory buildings adjoin the track at Hamilton and prevent a clear view of the track. Major Buckingham drove directly in front of the train, which was going at high speed. The pilot of the engine was broken by the force of the collision, and the bodies of two of the ladies, terribly mangled, were found on it.

Uncle Shoots Nephew.

Swainsboro, Ga. (Special). — John Stroud and Thomas Moxley, uncle and nephew, respectively, also brothers-in-law, fought an impromptu duel near here, as a result of which Moxley is dead. Stroud reproached Moxley for circulating false stories about him. The quarrel grew bitter. Moxley drew a pistol, and Stroud reached behind a stump and got a double-barreled shotgun. As Moxley fired his pistol Stroud sent a load of shot into his chest. Stroud surrendered to the authorities.

Three Men Killed by Lightning.

Allegan, Mich. (Special).—During the progress of a terrible electrical storm which passed over Allegany county, the barn of Sullivan Case, near Scott Lake, was struck by lightning, and burned. The charred remains of Case were found in the ruins. John Yerger and his son, James, of Mill Grove, were killed by lightning, having sought refuge from the storm in a barn. Much damage to crops was done.

Boy Probably Kidnapped.

Dallas, Tex. (Special).—E. D. Strong, of Texarkana, has given his seven-year-old son up as a victim to kidnappers. The boy was put on a railroad train at Waco on June 1 to be sent home, a distance of 250 miles. Parents and friends have not heard from him since.

PEOPLE HURT BY FALLING STAND TERRIBLE CRASH OF TROLLEY CARS

A Serious Accident Sadly Ends an Athletic Exhibition in Chicago--Six Injured.

Chicago (Special). — A temporary grand stand at Sixty-eighth street and Stewart avenue, built for the purpose of accommodating an audience to witness the annual field day sports of the Chicago Normal Schools, collapsed. Twenty-five persons, mostly women and children, were injured. Several were hurt seriously, but it is thought none will die.

The stand, which was 100 feet long and seven tiers high, was crowded. The program of the day was fairly under way, when on account of the general stamping of feet in recognition of a meritorious athletic accomplishment, the supports gave way, precipitating the spectators a short distance to the ground. Several hundred persons were buried under the timbers.

The field events came to an abrupt ending and the participants joined in the work of rescue. The injured were removed to the Normal School nearby, which was converted into a temporary hospital, with a score of physicians and surgeons in attendance.

Five Persons Seriously Hurt and Others Injured in a Collision in Rhode Island.

River Point, R. I. (Special).—Two of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company's trolley cars collided head on in this village and five persons were seriously hurt and a number of others bruised and shaken.

The collision was between an open car and a big vestibule car. The open car partly telescoped the closed one, demolishing the front vestibule. The open car escaped injury, as did its occupants, with the exception of the motorman.

J. H. Fiske, motorman on the other car, had both legs broken; A. B. Andrews, conductor of the same car, had both legs broken and his hand hurt; Michael Hebert, of Centreville, a passenger, had both legs broken and sustained other injuries; Henry C. Johnson, another passenger, had both kneecaps broken, and Eugene Capoone, motorman of the open car, was cut and bruised about the head and face.

Woman Suffrage in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala. (Special).—An ordinance proposing the regulation of woman suffrage was introduced in the constitutional convention by Craig, of Dallas. The resolution, which caused considerable debate, provides that all women who are permitted to vote must be over twenty years of age, must be able to read and write; her husband must pay $5 in taxes or must have earned $300 the year preceding. If single, the woman must pay $5 in taxes or have earned $300 the year preceding. Divorced women, excepting those granted a decree on the ground of adultery, cannot vote.

The Oregon Needs Extensive Repairs.

San Francisco (Special).—It is estimated that the repairs to the Oregon, which has just arrived from the Orient, rendered necessary by the damage sustained when she was wrecked in the Gulf of Pechili, will require about six months on the dry dock and cost fully $250,000.

Death List Numbers 19 at Port Royal.

Pittsburg Pa. (Special).—Thomas Smith, aged 75 years, one of the men injured in the Port Royal mine explosions, died at the McKeesport Hospital, making the total death list nineteen.

MRS. KENNEDY FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree at Kansas City.

TEN YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Calmly the Girl-Widow Convicted of Killing Her Husband Receives the Verdict--Her Mother and Sister Sob Violently, but She Sheds Not a Tear--An Appeal May Be Taken.

Kansas, City, Mo. (Special).—A jury in the Criminal Court here decided that Lulu Prince-Kennedy was guilty of murder in the second degree for having killed her husband, Philip H. Kennedy, on January 10, 1901, and fixed her punishment at 10 years in the penitentiary. When the verdict was read this remarkablbe 20-year-old prisoner, whose cool, indifferent manner has for five months baffled the jail officials, looked straight ahead of her. She neither burst out crying nor moved a muscle.

Later she expressed interest, but nothing more, in the formal calling by the court clerk of the cases pending against her father, G. W. Prince, and her brothers, Bert and Will Prince, who are charged with conspiring to kill Kennedy.

While Judge Wofford was dismissing the jurors who had sat on the case for twelve days and reached their verdict after eleven hours' deliberation, the prisoner sat with her chin resting on her hand. A reporter asked if she had anything to say. Mrs. Kennedy ignored the question and continued to look at the judge. When Mrs. Kennedy had been taken into a little room adjoining the courtroom and the crowd was beginning to leave, a chorus of sobs and moans was heard. They came from Mrs. Prince, mother of the prisoner, and Mrs. Leon, the girl's sister. C. W. Prince, the father, was trying to pacify them while Bert Prince paced up and down the corridor, sobbing and wringing his hands. Lulu Kennedy sat thoughtful and silent, gazing fixedly before her. Taken to her cell she maintained her calm manner. She refused to discuss the verdict.

C. W. Prince had shown not the least emotion and only displayed great interest in the proceedings when the case against him and his sons was called.

FIVE DIE ON ONE GALLOWS.

Negroes Pay Penalty of Their Crime in Georgia--"Knights of the Archer."

Sylvania, Ga. (Special).—Five negroes, named Augustus, Sanders, Davis, Hudson and Baldwin, paid the penalty of their crime here. All five were hanged on one gallows at this place. At 12.20 the drop fell. The necks of four were broken by the fall. The fifth died of strangulation.

The crime for which Augustus, Sanders, Davis, Hudson and Baldwin were hanged was the murder of two young white men, Filmore Herrington and Milton Mears. The negroes were members of an organization known as the "Knights of the Archer." When Mears and Harrington, in company with officers of the law, tried to arrest a negro they were fired upon from ambush by apparently a dozen guns and rifles. Mears fell dead in his tracks.

MISSIONARIES KILLED AND EATEN.

Revs. James Chalmers and B. F. Tompkins Devoured by Cannibals.

Victoria, B. C. (By Cable).—From New Guinea news was received via Sydney of the massacre of Revs. James Chalmers and B. F. Tompkins and 14 native teachers by cannibals. The whites were eaten. The place of the cannibal orgy was seen by the troops sent out to investigate the massacre, and a portion of the jaw and thigh bones of the missionaries were found, together with their hats and portions of trousers which belonged to Chalmers. The expedition punished the natives, destroying their villages and canoes.

Some prisoners taken during an attack made by the natives on the troops, told the tale of the massacre and cannibalism.

General De Wet in a Big Fight.

London (By Cable).—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office from Pretoria as follows:

"During the march from Vrede General Elliott's column engaged De Wet near Reitz on June 6. After severe fighting they captured 71 loaded wagons, 45 prisoners, 58 rifles, 10,000 rounds of ammunition and 4000 cattle. The Boers left 17 killed and 3 wounded. Our casualties were 3 officers and 17 men killed, and 1 officer and 24 men wounded."

Two Killed by a Tornado.

Memphis, Texas (Special).—A tornado passed across the northwestern part of Hall county and completely demolished the homes of W. R. Moore and a man named Wickson. Wickson's family escaped to a dugout and were unhurt, but two children of Moore were killed outright. Moore was seriously injured, and Tom Martin, a neighbor, who was at Moore's house, was probably fatally injured. Mrs. Moore escaped to the dugout with her infant and was unhurt.

Two Women Seek Death.

Pana, Ill. (Special).—Ten days ago Mrs. Otis Price attempted suicide by taking a large quantity of concentrated lye. Heroic efforts saved her life. Thursday her sister-in-law, Mrs. Chas. Price, committed suicide by taking arsenic. The case is a very strange one. The women were very intimate, almost continually together. Mrs. Price says she will yet succeed in killing herself, as she has nothing to live for. Neighbors say the women wanted to leave their families and live together.

Mrs. McKinley is Stronger.

Washington (Special).—The improvement in Mrs. McKinley's health continues. She sat up in her rolling chair during the day and chatted and laughed with the President and others at her bedside. The improvements on the President's home at Canton, Ohio, have been nearly completed and it will be in readiness for occupancy by July 1. If Mrs. McKinley's condition permits her removal by that time she will be taken to her Ohio home, where it is believed the chances for permanent improvement will be greater than in Washington.

LIVE NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

For the British American Plan.

Washington.—The news dispatches from Pekin convey to the official mind here the belief that what is known as the British-American plan of settling the indemnity question is making headway, and that it will in the end be adopted as the only feasible scheme. Although often mentioned, the details of the British plan have not heretofore been given, and they were learned from an authoritative source to be as follows:

The Chinese government is to issue bonds to each of the powers to the amount of the indemnity due each. These bonds are to bear 4 per cent interest, with a clause providing ½ per cent. amortization. Certain of the Chinese revenues, not specifically designated in the proposition, are to be ear-marked for the liquidation of the bonds. A committee appointed by the foreign powers is to take charge of questions relating to the revenues thus ear-marked, and the committee is to arrange details by which the revenues are to be applied on the bonds. In case of default on the bonds the default is to be to the committee, and not to the several powers. The foregoing is in substance the entire proposition, but later it was proposed in addition that the period of the bonds be 30 years and that they be issued in installments. In this form the proposition stood up to within a few days ago, but it is not known in what particulars it may have been modified by the ministers.

A Census of Manila.

Manila papers received at the War Department contain articles of more or less importance concerning that city and the Philippines. The Manila Times gives the result of a census taken by Lieutenant H. L. Gilchrist for the Board of Health, completed about the 1st of May. This census gives the population of Manila at 244,932, divided as follows:

Filipinos, 181,361; Chinese, 51,567; Americans, 8,562; Spaniards, 2,382; other nationalities, 960. The figures do not include men belonging to the United States Army. There are 18,463 buildings in the city, of which 3,739 are good, 1,135 bad, 1,472 small, and 12,117 classed as shacks.

Many Civil Service Vacancies.

The Civil Service Commission announces that on July 23 it will hold an examination for the position of farmer in the Indian service. This position pays from $600 to $720 a year at the start, with prospect of promotion to $900 a year, and in addition quarters are furnished.

The commission states that it has experienced considerable difficulty in securing a sufficient number of qualified persons to meet the needs of the Indian office, and there are now 22 vacancies, as follows: Two each at Le Pointe, Wis.; Fort Benknap, Mont.; Lembi, Idaho; Yankton, N. D., and Ouray, Utah, and one each at Carson, Nev., Colville, Wash.; Yadnax, Ore.; Crow Agency, Mont.; Blackfeet, Mont.; Fort Pick Mont.; Pierre, S. D.; Klamath Oregon; Standing Rock, N. D.; Fort Totten, N. D. and Tongue River, Mont.

Governor of New Mexico.

The President has decided to reappoint Miguel A. Otero governor of New Mexico. A delegation has been here for some days making representations to the Secretary of the Interior looking to the defeat of Mr. Otero, but after considering the matter, Secretary Hitchcock recommended Mr. Otero's reappointment.

Heavy Imports of Farm Produce.

Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets of the Agricultural Department, has prepared a bulletin showing the sources of the Agricultural imports of the United States for the period from 1896 to 1900. It shows that the total value of agricultural produce imported into the United States in 1900 were $420,139,288, that year being the record year of the five. The annual average was $376,369,368.

Capital News in General.

President McKinley decided upon the selection of B. F. Kellar for United States district judge in West Virginia, John K. Thompson for United States marshal and ex-Governor Atkinson for attorney general.

The United States and Chilian Claims Commission decided adversely to the Itata claim against the United States government, this winding up the work of the commission.

The mail from Manila brings a report from General MacArthur of the trials of a number of guerrillas who were convicted of atrocious crimes committed on friendly natives.

Colonel J. H. Forwood arrived in Washington to take charge of the medical department of the army during Surgeon General Sternberg's absence in the Philippines.

Comanche chiefs have joined Lone Wolfe and others in opposition to the government opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache lands in Oklahoma.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, announced that he was not a candidate for the presidency.

A delegation of Indians called on Secretary Hitchcock to protest against the opening of their lands in Oklahoma to settlement.

The United States Philippine Commission appointed judges for the Supreme Court of the archipelago.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy.

Mr. Conger, United States Minister to China, had a conference with President McKinley.

Our New Possessions.

Representatives of General Cailles, the insurgent leader, signed the name of the general to an agreement to surrender at Manila. Cailles' force numbers over 500 men.

Seventeen judges including 11 Americans have been appointed judges to the courts of first instance in the Philippines.

The Board of Health of Manila is endeavoring to obtain information which will enable it to take measures to prevent the spread of cattle disease in the island, as such diseases have proven very detrimental to the natives of the island.

The Postmaster-General has been notified of the arrest and trial of Bonificie Manalac y Reyes, a native mail clerk in the Cavite postoffice in the Philippines. He was caught in the act of robbing the mails, and over 400 articles of miscellaneous nature which had been taken from letters and packages were found in his room. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000.

THE GREATER JOY.

What joy is his whose way—
  A sunny thoroughfare—
Yieldeth from day to day
  Fulfilment everywhere;
Whose paths run on and on,
  Forechosen and foreseen,
Clean-swept from dawn to dawn,
  With not a care to glean.

What greater joy is his
  Whose paths perversely wind,
Some pleasing goal to miss,
  Some battlefield to find;
Till, after broken dreams,
  And tears uncounted spilled,
A sudden prospect gleams
  Of hope at last fulfilled.

—Frank Walcott Hutt, in *"New" Lippincott.*

Mike and The Banshee.

An Incident of Logging-Camp Life in the Sierra Nevada.

Scattered throughout the Sierra Nevada Mountains are numerous saw-mills which are making extensive inroads upon the magnificent tracts of timber-land. The chain of mountains abounds in picturesque scenes, evergreen trees, gigantic and medium-sized, and fuzzy little thickets of diminutive saplings clothe the entire range, barring the bald, snow-capped peaks, and the acres cleared by the hand of man.

The State Line Saw-Mills are, perhaps, as well known as any other mills on the Truckee River, a stream that furnishes power to a dozen or more like institutions along the eastern slopes of the Sierras. For a matter of convenience the site of the State Line Mills is situated on the banks of the Truckee, and within a few hundred feet of the Southern Pacific Railway, insuring an abundance of water power and a ready means of shipping lumber. But the logging-camp is perched way up near the snow-line, and access to it is impossible by vehicle, on account of the steep, broken contour of the mountainous district. Of course it is very essential that the logging-camp be kept well supplied with provisions, and as there are never fewer than thirty hearty and vigorous men employed at their various tasks preparing the virgin forests for the saw, you can imagine what a quantity of food is required to keep the larder well stocked.

The mode of conveying all kinds of supplies to the airily located camp is by a train of seven pack-mules—small, wiry creatures that are strong and agile and quite capable of carrying a burden equal to their own weight up the arduous mountain trail that coils in a tortuous fashion from the mill up the high mountains to the rough log-cabins which constitute the loggers' domain. A sight long to be remembered are these donkeys, laden with cumbersome pack-saddles, piled high with miscellaneous goods, carefully picking their way up the dizzy trail. You wonder that such tiny creatures can stagger under the loads, let alone their climbing an almost perpendicular ascent.

It is no easy thing to pilot a train of mules up a narrow mountain trail; they can not be hurried out of a slow, slow walk, frequently coming to a halt, and occasionally lying down in the middle of the trail. This last act is exceedingly aggravating, as the pack has to be removed before the donkey can arise again. With all the trials and tribulations connected thereto, "French Joe" got along splendidly as muleteer of the State Line pack-train— a big, cheerful man, with a deep, sonorous voice that each individual donkey had grown to understand. His "Holloa, Jinny!" rang out like a rich-toned bell, and urged on the mules when a lash would not have availed in the least.

Every day the trip had to be made; besides the provisions for the men, there were twenty head of oxen and as many horses to be supplied with provender. One day the superintendent of the logging-camp, while down on a visit to the mills, happened to observe a drove of pigs rooting about the boarding-house. He suggested to his employers that it would be an excellent idea to have a few of them up at camp, as there was plenty of refuse from the tables to keep them fat, and his men would appreciate fresh pork now and then. The mill-owners agreed with him, and so begins the real motive of this tale.

It is next to impossible to drive pigs along a wide, level roadway; it was utterly impossible to drive them up the mule trail. How, then, could these ten fat young porkers, weighing from fifty to seventy-five pounds each, be transported from their present field to the logging-camp? The men gave it up as an unsolved riddle; just then French Joe's voice sang out a loud "Holloa, Jinny!" and the superintendent exclaimed: "The pack-mules! That's the thing! Box the pigs up and load 'em on Joe's donkeys. What could be more simpler?"

Easily said; but the weary corps of men that caught and boxed the slippery, noisy shoats declared that it was the hardest day's work they ever experienced. French Joe wore a look of disgust. *"Morbleu!* I nevair before see ze pig packed ze mule on. Nevair!"

Nevertheless, the crated porkers were hoisted upon the pack-saddles, two for each mule. Barring an occasional grunt, or a flint squeal, the pigs, tired out after their valiant struggles against capture, gave no signs of displeasure at their peculiar position. The funny little donkeys, accustomed to burdens varying from fresh meat to cord-wood, seemed quite indifferent to the oddness of their live freight.

French Joe's good-natured smile wreathed his broad face once more as he beheld the comical array of pig-laden mules. "It ees verra funny—zis ting; but it ees again like what I nevair see before. Ze mule will not pleased be if ze pig squeal in ze ears."

The afternoon was well advanced when Joe sang out his "Holloa, Jinny! Come, Cayuse!" which started the mule-train on its difficult climb up the mountain trail. The trail zigzags beneath towering pines up a very steep slope, then it winds along a canon for a mile, ascends another pitch, and finally traverses a broad, wooden plateau, comparatively level, at the extreme end of which, on a slight rise, is the logging-camp.

French Joe always rode in the wake of the train on a mouse-colored donkey. The narrowness of the trail prevented him from passing the burdened animals, so he had to content himself with shouting vociferously at the mules, as they slowly moved over their daily route. In spite of all his precautions, one beast calmly laid down at the steepest part of the first pitch. Joe was compelled to remove the pig-freight and clumsy pack-saddle before the erring mule could regain an upright position. In the first place, the train had started late; this delay and the uncommon deliberateness of the whole string of mules consumed a great deal more time. Joe's stock of patience began to ebb. His ready tongue poured forth a surprising mixture of French and English interjections as the twilight threw gloomy shadows throughout the silent forest. When the lead mule topped the final declivity and passed beneath the great pines which studded the plateau it was quite dark. Now Joe thought it ample time to use other means than his voice to urge the slothful donkeys onward; so he alighted from his riding animal, gathered a pocketful of rocks, and mounted again. He had practiced this method before, and knew that a stinging blow from a stone had its effect.

The very first stone he threw crashed through the slats of one of the pig boxes and its effect was indeed telling. All the way up the consignment of swine had emitted scarcely a grunt, and such a piercing squeal, coming so suddenly from the stricken pig, electrified the staid donkey upon whose back he was strapped. As Joe had prophesied, "ze mule will not pleased be if ze pig squeal in ze ears."

The mule snorted hoarsely; he jumped forward against the one in front of him. The pig squealed again. A terrific, maddened squeal, that did not die away, but grew more ear-splitting than at first. Every mule in that heretofore snail-like train pricked up its long ears. Those self-same ears must have gathered in a great volume of that horrid din, for the lead donkey struck out on a lumbering trot, closely followed by the other thoroughly alarmed beasts.

Towering pines closely bordered the trail; a pack-saddle came in contact with a big tree-trunk, another shrill scream joined in with the first. The jolting, swaying boxes, with their lusty-lunged inmates, fairly shrieked; and the faster the mules ambled the more deafening waxed the uproar. How those sounds reverberated through the dim old woods! What unearthly cries dispelled their wonted quietude!

* * * * * * *

Supper was in progress in the long, low boarding house at the logging-camp. Two rows of tired, hungry men were busily making wonderful inroads upon China Tom's well-cooked viands. Tallow candles shed a dim light upon the table, and brightened up the ruddy faces of the "crew."

"Now, Mike, you know there's no such thing as fairies or banshees. So what do you spin a yarn like that for?"

"Oi sweer me grandfather hearn wan, an' didn't he tell me the truth, now, whin he says he did?"

An animated conversation ensued; the men dearly loved to hear mike rant about his queer superstitions, and argued with him simply for that reason. In the heat of the discussion China Tom appeared at the door which opened into the kitchen. He carried a dish of smoking suet-pudding in either hand. The Mongolian seemed uneasy; he hesitated and looked back over his shoulder. Some of the men noticed that his whole form shook violently. Before they had time to say a word the Chinaman let both dishes fall with a crash, his almond eyes glittered wildly, and he made a frantic dash for the door. His queue sailed out behind him in a straight line, and as he disappeared the men heard a gasping "Him debbil, sure! He catchee me!"

"What's up with the heathen?" said some one.

Through the chinks of the logs came a strange sound. Every man heard it. A chorus of discordant screams broke sharply on their ears. It grew louder, louder. A frightful calamity seemed impending. The main volume split up; a piercing shriek, apparently borne on wings, circled about the cabin. Another uncanny cry rent the air from the direction of the stables. The woods were full of screeching, screaming noises.

"Catamounts!" yelled a burly logger.

"Save me soul! It's the banshee! Och, it's the banshee!"

The banshee! Did it not tally with Mike's vivid description of skurrying, whistling winds, of terrorizing cries, of dire premonitions?

Mike fell upon his knees, praying audibly and rapidly. No one directed a single jeering remark toward the praying Irishman. The crew's jesting mood had vanished; they knew not what explanation to offer in regard to these unnatural noises.

A clatter of hoofs dashed up to the cabin, a heavy body threw itself against the latched door, broke through, and a huge man stood before them. "Ah, *morbleu!* It ees one vera big meestake, zis ting, I know."

"Joe, holy smoke! Man, what have you been doing?" shouted the superintendent.

"Ze pigs zat m'sieur wished that I bring up are arrived, and zey squeal in ze mule's ear, and ze mule he run away."

"Ran away with the pigs! Where are they now?"

"Oh, m'sieur, it ees not easy to say. It ees verra necessaire for us all to go look."

A relieved laugh resounded through the candle-lit dining-room. Mike arose sheepishly from his knees.

In a short time lanterns were twinkling midst the forest aisles, here, there everywhere. The men had no difficulty in locating the strangely burthened mules, for spasmodic squeals still echoed through the woods. When the seven donkeys were corraled, it was found that three or four boxes had burst open liberating the pigs. The men made merry as the remainder of Joe's freight was turned loose in an unoccupied stable.

As the superintendent suggested, the loggers fully appreciated the fresh pork now and then. China Tom served it out to them in many different styles, and to give zest to their hearty meals they delighted in dubbing the crisp, brown roasts, savory stews, and spare ribs "baked Banshees," "stewed catamounts," and "broiled debbils."—John Harold Hamlin, in the *Argonaut.*

NO USE FOR OTHERS' IDEAS.

Author Once Got Himself Into a Scrape By Using Them.

While chatting with some of his friends at his hotel, a well-known magazine writer who was in the city recently en route for California, gave a curious account of his experience with other people's ideas. "Under no circumstances," he said, "would I accept a suggestion from an amateur writer as to either the plot or incidents of a story I have been fool enough to do so a few times in the past, and on each occasion there was a most exasperating aftermath.

"Some years ago, to give an illustration," he went on, "I was at a little social gathering and met a young woman of the pronounced blue-stocking type. In the course of conversation she related a curious and pathetic incident about a crippled veteran, who lived, she said, next door to her home. I remarked casually that it would make good material for a magazine story, and she immediately begged me to use it, but I suggested that she see what she could do with it herself. 'O! I've tried,' she said, laughing, 'but somehow or other I couldn't get it down on paper, and I gave it up.' Well, the incident stuck in my memory, and a few months afterward I used it as the basis of a sketch a couple of thousand words in length, which I sold to one of the weeklies. Not long after its appearance I was astonished to receive a letter from the blue-stocking lady, saying she was unaware what financial arrangements were customary among authors collaborating and would leave the matter entirely to me. Whatever I thought right would be satisfactory. I wrote a brief reply, distinctly disavowing the collaboration theory and asking her to put a price on the little story she had related to me, at our mutual friend's. By return mail I received a polite note, saying she considered the material 'worth at least $50.' In view of the fact that I had been paid $25 for my manuscript, which is the regular market rate for tales of about that length, you may imagine my feelings as I sent her a check for the amount, which, by the way, was the exact size of my balance in bank and every cent I had on earth at that particular time. Incidentally the episode gives one a very fair idea of the preposterous valuation that amateurs usually place on their literary wares. On another occasion a young man who was trying to break into magazines called my attention to an actual historical happening, which was little known, however, and suggested that I might find a good basis for a short serial. I thanked him kindly, looked up the data and wrote the serial. Soon after its publication the young man wrote me an indignant letter, expressing surprise that I had failed to give him credit for the assistance he had rendered me and demanding that I print an explanatory card in the journal that had used the story. I told him, of course, to go to the deuce, and in reply he threatened to 'expose' me through some literary bureau that undertakes to protect callow authors at so much per annum. As I didn't answer, I think I was duly exposed, but am not quite certain about it. At present an amateur couldn't hand me a tip on a silver salver."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*

Hop Pickers.

It requires a great many hands, and has to be carried through quickly. As soon as the time arrives the East Londoners by the thousand give up their work and take the train to the hopping. Then they have the finest time imaginable. They are quite free from any interference; no one watches over them; all day long they are out in the fields. They are paid, and paid well, by the basket; therefore they work hard. In the evening they have games entirely of their own devising. There is no lady to watch the girls, no young university man good with his fists let loose upon the lads; money is plentiful, suppers are copious, beer flows in streams, they dance and sing at their own sweet will. The farmers, so long as they do no mischief to the crops and orchards, do not interfere. At night the girls sleep in one barn and the lads and men in another. When hopping is over they come back to town. Like Bottom, they are transformed: their cheeks, which were pasty-colored, are now rosy and sunburnt; they are no longer the children of the curb; they have been adopted for the time by field. How they get back to work I do not know, but I believe that in many factories the employers look forward to the hopping desertions and make arrangements accordingly.—Sir Walter Besar in *The Century.*

The Atlantic liner Deutschland has made a new record of 587 knots, or 676 statute miles, as a day's run, which is nearly twenty-four and one-half knots per hour. No cruiser has yet been built which could overhaul such a vessel in the open sea.

In the average man there are 22,500,000,000 red blood cells.

BREAD ON CO-OPERATIVE PLAN.

How Workingmen Get Better Loaves at Cheaper Prices.

In Belgium workingmen are enjoying the benefit of co-operative bakeries. These establishments have brought down the price of bread to such an extent as to drive many of the smaller bakeries out of business. The co-operative bakery is an institution that not only gives cheap bread, but good bread. It is a protest against the inordinate profits of the bakers as well as against the dirty, unsanitary condition of their factories. The new system of co-operative bread-making is an unqualified success.

At such cities as Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp and Liege the co-operative bakeries regulate the bread market. They set the standard for both the consumers and the producers. Their products are subjected to rigorous analysis and criticism. In these bakeries the eight-hour work day is regulated on a system of three shifts. The working staffs participate in the profits of the undertaking. They have encouraged the organization of the workmen employed in the bakeries into unions, which discuss, examine and propose measures likely to be a benefit or improvement to the bread-making business.

The rules of the co-operative bakeries are simple. They sell only for cash. They do not sell at the lowest prices possible, but they guarantee to deliver bread of the very best quality and containing the highest possible percentage of nourishment. They adhere to the federation of co-operative societies and its regulations. They allow to the employes, managers and staff a share in the profits. They distribute the profits according to the amount of purchases. They interest the co-operators, especially the women, in the management of the business, and induce them to think about and discuss the solution of social problems. They exercise a serious control over the business through the intermediary of a trusted administrative counsel. The bookkeeping and business arrangements are all clear and simple.

The recent exposures of the unhealthy conditions under which bread-making is conducted in New York have suggested to many journeymen bakers the possibility of establishing similar co-operative bakeries here. The manufacture of bread in dirty, unlighted and germ-filled cellars is not only unwholesome to the bakers, but it results in poisoning bread and a consequent damage to the consumer. The complaint against these conditions which was made public recently came from the workmen themselves.—*New York Journal.*

BANK DEFAULTERS.

How a Conspiracy Between Two Was Brought to Naught.

"No system of checks can prevent a dishonest employe from stealing," said a veteran business man and bank Director of this city, "and the best deterrent I know of is an occasional overhauling of accounts by an outside actuary. If all hands feel that this is liable to happen at any moment, they are very apt to keep straight. The strong point about such examinations should be their unexpectedness. I don't believe in the rotation of bookkeepers or other trusted employes as a check on one another. Good men in the same establisment always have an aversion to tale-bearing, and, in nine cases out of ten, they will fail to report little things that would at once excite their suspicion in a ledger kept by a stranger. They don't want to run the risk of making a mistake and securing the everlasting enmity of a fellow-employe. The man who makes the inspection should be brought, if possible, from another city.

"That reminds me, by the way, of a remarkable story of collusion which was related to me lately by a National bank examiner of my acquaintance. One day he was going through the usual inspection of affairs at a solid old bank in a Northeastern city, when the cashier suddenly toppled over in an apoplectic fit, and died almost instantly. His cash and accounts were found to be absolutely correct. Some months later the Inspector dropped in to make an examination of another bank only a few doors away and the cashier promptly slipped out a side entrance and disappeared. It developed that he was short a large amount, and, when subsequently caught a curious story leaked out. It seemed that both cashiers were defaulters, and had been in the habit of helping each other out with cash to 'make good' when the examiner appeared. At the time the first man dropped dead he had about $30,000 of the other bank's money, which he had intended to return next day. The tragedy left his friend in a terrible hole, as he had to shoulder both shortages, and when the examiner next arrived there was nothing to do but run. His statement was confirmed by ample extraneous evidence, but I don't believe it was ever given to the public in all its details."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

The Actor Scores Again.

A certain actor is as quick-witted and nimble-tongued as any other shining light of his club, which is noted for its brilliant members. He is credited with having crushed an impertinent counsel with neatness and dispatch.

He was a witness in a case, and was being questioned by the opposing counsel in a way that was not particularly to his liking; but a climax was reached when the lawyer, in the insulting tone too often adopted to witnesses, said:

"You are an actor, Mr.——. Do you not consider acting a low calling?"

"Not when I compare it with my father's," was the answer.

"What was your father's calling?"

"He was a lawyer," replied the actor. —*Tit Bits.*

In the drama of life the clerk plays a counterpart.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

The Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

JURORS WERE GUIDED BY PRAYER.

One of Them, a Minister, Invoked a Just Decision in a Murder Case--Robbers Imperiled Her Life--After Beating a Woman Insensible They Set Fire to the House--Chester Woman Vaccinated Her Nose--Other News.

Three robbers who entered Mrs. Sadie Fowler's home, Pittsburg, beat her until she was unconscious and then set fire to the house. The house stands in a lonely place on the outskirts not far from where the Kahney robbery and murder were committed. At 2 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Fowler, who was alone, was awakened by a man who held a pistol at her head and forced her to give up $50 which she had just drawn from the bank. "We know just how much you have, for we know what you got at the bank and how much you have spent since," said the spokesman. "We followed you into every store you entered and watched what you paid out."

After the robbers left the room Mrs. Fowler opened a drawer containing jewelry which they had overlooked. As she took the jewelry from the drawer they came back, and when the woman resisted the three beat her into insensibility. Then they set fire to some inflammable articles in the parlor. The house was totally destroyed.

The Councilmen of Greensburg do not propose to grant free franchises to street railway companies, and as an introductory movement passed an ordinance requiring the payment of $6000 from companies traversing one or more streets. The borough treasury felt the good effect of the ordinance when the sum of $12,000 was paid by two companies, the Westmoreland Company, controlled by Benjamin F. Myers, of Harrisburg, and the Greensburg and Southern Company.

The Pittsburg jury which convicted John Biddle of first degree murder for the killing of T. D. Kahney was guided by prayer. Rev. Henry Fuesner was a member of the jury, and when the twelve sat down to supper he offered an invocation. Later in the evening just before the jurors retired he offered another prayer that they might do the right thing by morning. When the jury arose and took the final ballot it stood twelve for conviction.

Some time ago the Ministerial Association of Mt. Joy entered suit against A. L. Lawrence, a restaurant keeper of that place, for violating the Sunday law. The accused was given a hearing convicted and fined in the sum of $6.60 The Ministerial Association, to show that there was no vindictive spirit manifested in their prosecution of the man, paid him the amount of the fine

Wm. F. Grauper, of Philadelphia made himself famous among the breaker boys of the Milnesvile Colliery Upon entering the breaker of a mine at Milnesville and inspecting the work of the boys and men employed there he was so deeply impressed that he began handing out money to the little fellows. Before he left the breaker he had given away a large sum.

Detective Chambers, of Harrisburg and Chief of Police McKinney, of Hanover, arrested an Italian piano grinder near Hanover. Two American women, one a pretty girl of 16, were traveling with him. The Italian is charged with abducting the girl, who is a resident of Harrisburg and comes from a respectable family.

While examining the vaccination mark on the arm of a friend, a Chester woman got some of the virus on one of her finger nails. Subsequently, by scratching her nose, she broke the skin and now has a well-marked vaccination there.

A bold robbery was committed at the home of John Nonnemacher, near Bethlehem. The thieves got away with over $500 in cash, which had been hidden in a trunk. The stolen money represented Nonnemacher's savings for several years.

The commencement exercises of the Ambler High School were held in the opera house. Dr. Schaffer, State superintendent, delivered an address and Prof. W. R. Rhawn, principal of the schools, awarded the diplomas.

One whole avenue of cottages on the camp grounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ridgeview Park is in ruins from a disastrous conflagration. The loss is $15,000, upon which there is no insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil stove.

While attempting to cross the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad tracks at Milton, A. O. Herr was struck by the engine of a passenger train and instantly killed. He was about 45 years old and leaves a wife, son and daughter.

James Howells fell into an empty wagon at the Cameron Colliery, Shamokin, just as a rush of dirt occurred. He was buried alive for over five minutes. He was found senseless, but will recover.

An attempt made near Middleport to wreck the passenger train for Pottsville by placing a large rock between the tracks was frustrated by the locomotive crushing the obstruction.

Owing to ill health Charles B. Houston has resigned the presidency of the Tidewater Steel Company of Chester and is succeeded by George McCall, of the firm of Dick Brothers, Philadelphia.

The outside employees at the Greenwood Colliery, Tamaqua, who went on strike for an increase of wages, have been advanced from $1.10 to $1.26 per day and all hands returned to work.

While making repairs to the Reading Railway bridge which crosses the river at Yardley, Isaac Shaeffer fell 75 feet and was probably fatally injured.

Phemia Workman, an inmate of the insane department of the Lancaster County Hospital, committed suicide by hanging herself with her apron strings.

Benjamin F. Cole, of Philadelphia, fell from a fast moving freight train at West Lebanon and was probably fatally injured.

William R. Price, of Plymouth, a prominent citizen, was found dead in bed by his son, having died of apoplexy.

Henry Trutzer, of Williamsburg, was found dead under a tree. It is supposed that he was struck by lightning.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Confirmation by the Agricultural Bureau of recent private estimates of the wheat crop has given to business a tone of greater confidence. Retail operations both East and West, are larger, and distribution of merchandise by the wholesale trade is increasing in dry goods and boots and shoes. The labor situation is gradually mending.

"Pig iron production on June 1 was at the rate of 314,505 tons weekly, according to statistics compiled by the "Iron Age."

"Prices are easier, Bessemer pig showing a loss of about $9 a ton compared with the quotation in February last year when the production was near present figures. This absence of inflation in prices is the best symptom in the market and precludes the possibility of a collapse like last year.

"In finished products there is great activity owing to the large amount of goods to be delivered July 1.

"Seasonable weather has somewhat aroused the drygoods market. There is noted such activity that dealers are overwhelmed, but the various divisions of manufacture are fairly occupied and heavy supplies of print cloths at Fall River have decreased.

"Wheat declined to a more reasonable level with withdrawal of speculative support. The Government report of condition on June 1 was chiefly responsible. A crop this year equal to the greatest ever harvested was indicated by the official statement, and, as department figures have generally proved below the final yield, there was heavy selling of options with a fall below 80 cents for cash wheat at this city. Foreign buying promptly decreased with the prospect of more satisfactory terms. Atlantic exports for the week, flour included, were 2,936,983 bushels, against 4,520,144 the previous week. Corn also lost in value, although crop news was not especially bright. Atlantic exports are still unsatisfactory, amounting to 2,187,525 bushels, against 3,206,593 a year ago.

"Failures for the week numbered 179 in the United States against 162 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 21 last year."

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour.—Best Patent, $4.60a4.85; High Grade Extra, $4.10a4.35; Minnesota bakers, $2.90a3.10.

Wheat.—New York No. 2, red, 75¾@79¾c; Philadelphia No. 2, red, 75½a76c; Baltimore, 75½a76½c.

Corn.—New York, No. 2, 46¼c; Philadelphia No. 2, 44½a44¾c; Baltimore, No. 2, 47a48c.

Oats.—New York, No. 2, 32c; Philadelphia, No. 2, white, 34c; Baltimore, No. 2, white, 33a34c.

Rye.—New York, No. 2, 61c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 60c; Baltimore, No. 2, 58a59c.

Hay.—The market is easy. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $16.00a16.50; No. 2 timothy, $15.50; No. 3 timothy, $14.50a15.00.

GREEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Onions, spring per 100 bunches, 65a75c; do, new, Bermuda, per crate, $1.50a1.60. Asparagus, Eastern Shore, Maryland, per dozen, primes, $1.25a1.50. Cabbage Norfolk, per bbl, 60a80c. Celery, Florida, per crate, $1.50a2.00. Apples, $2.25a4.50. Green peas, per bushel, 90ca $1.00. Lettuce, native, per bushel box, 20a25c. String beans, Savannah, per basket, green, $1.50a$1.75. Strawberries, per quart, 4a8c.

POTATOES.—We quote: White, Maryland and Pennsylvania, prime, per bushel, 70a75c; do New York, prime, per bushel, 75a80c; do, Michigan and Ohio, per bushel, 75a80c; do new Savannah, per bbl, No. 1, $3.75a4.25; do, new Savannah, No. 2, $2.00a2.50; do, new, Charleston, per bbl, No. 1, $4.00a4.25; do, new, Charleston, per bbl, No. 2, $2.00a2.50; do, new Norfolk, per bbl, No. 1, $4.00a4.25; do, new, North Carolina, per bbl, No. 1, $4.00a4.25; do North Carolina, per bbl No. 2, $2.00a2.50; do, York River, per bbl, No. 1, $3.25a3.75. Yams, choice, bright, North Carolina, per bbl, 50ca$1.00.

Beans and peas.—New York marrow, choice hand picked, $2.50a2.55; Blackeye peas, per bushel, choice, $1.75a1.80; Black peas, per bushel, choice, $1.70a1.75. Green peas, per bushel, $1.25. Nearby white beans, per bushel, $1.50a2.00.

PROVISIONS.—Bulk shoulders, 8a8¼c; do, short ribs 9½c; do, clear sides 9½c; bacon rib sides, 10c; do, clear sides, 10¼c; bacon shoulders, 9c. Fat backs, 8½c. Sugar cured breasts, 11¾c; sugar cured shoulders 9c. Hams, small 11½c; large ,11c; smoked skinned hams, 12½c; picnic hams, 8¾c. Lard—Best refined, pure, in tierces, 9½c; in tubs, 9¾c per lb. Mess pork, per bbl, $16.00.

LIVE POULTRY.—Hens, 10½c; old roosters, each 25a30c; spring chickens 14a20c. Ducks 7a9c. Spring ducks, 15a16c. Geese, apiece, 25a35c.

Butter.—Creamery, 20a20½c; factory, 15a16c; imitation creamery, 14a17c; State dairy, 18a19c.

Eggs.—State and Pennsylvania 13½a14c; Southern, 12a13c; Western storage, 13c.

HIDES.—Green saked, 6½c; Southern, 6¼c; green, 6c; dry flint, 13c; dry salted, 11c; dry cali, 10c; dry glue 6½c. Bull hides, per lb. green 5½a6c. Goatskins, 15a25c. Calfskins, green salted 6ca8oc. Sheepskins 60a75c. Spring lambskins, 30a40c.

Live Stock.

East Liberty, Pa.—Cattle steady; extra $5.90a6.00; prime $5.70a5.80; good, $5.40a5.60. Hogs higher; prime assorted mediums, $6.20a6.25; heavy hogs, $6.15a6.22½; best Yorkers, $6.20a6.22½; light do $6.15a6.20; common to fair Yorkers, $6.10a6.15; pigs, as to quality, $6.10a6.15; skips, $4.50a5.50; roughs, $4.00a5.80. Sheep slow; best wethers, $3.70a3.85; culls and common, $1.50a2.50; choice yearlings, $4.60a4.75; common to good, $3.00a4.50; veal calves, $6.00a6.25.

Chicago, Ill.—Choice steers about steady; others weak; similar conditions for butchers' stock and Texans: top, $6.25; good to prime steers, $5.45a6.25; cows $2.70a5.00; heifers, $2.75a5.10. Hogs, top, $6.20; mixed and butchers', $5.85a6.15. Sheep and lambs steady; spring lambs, up to $5.70.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Wyoming has a soap mine.
Russia leads in barley production.
Labor Day preparations have begun.
North Carolina has 190 cotton mills.
London imports 4,000,000 parasols annually.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
S. W. SMITH, ... Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
June 20, 1901.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

NOTE.—Subscribers will please observe the date on the label of the Reporter after a remittance is made and report if it is not correct. Dates are only changed the first issue of each month. Jan01, means that your subscription is paid to last January. 01 means July, 1901.

Potters Mills.

The M. E. Sunday school at Sprucetown observed Children's Day Sunday; it was a grand success in every particular and the church was well filled notwithstanding the disagreeable weather. A collection was taken amounting to over twenty-five dollars; the church was beautifully decorated.

Miss Junie Hutchinson, of Bellefonte, is visiting friends at this place.

Michael Shires and daughter, of Spring Mills, attended the Children's service at Sprucetown Sunday.

Dr. H. S. Alexander and wife made a business trip to Bellefonte one day last week.

John Slack lost a valuable horse Monday morning.

Stuart Long is moving up Chestnut street.

Fred Neuman is visiting friends at Tusseyville.

Linden Hall.

Many invitations have been issued by the committee for a picnic at "Big Rock," on Nittany Mountain, Saturday, the 22nd, where the young people from this community will meet those from Pleasant Gap and vicinity and a good time is promised to all.

Among the visitors to Bellefonte during the past week were Mrs. Chestie Tressler and Miss Gertrude Wieland.

J. T. Sparr and brother, of Madison, Ohio, whose father inherited the historic Sparr farm south of town at the death of his cousins, the Sparr sisters, paid a week's visit to this place and looked up their business interests in this section. They expect at some future time to make the old place their home.

Jacob Meyer visited his sister at Rock Springs Friday last.

Philip Bradford and little son Carl, are able to sit up, and hope soon to be out again.

Isaac Smith, of Centre Hall, was a visitor at the Hess mansion in town Monday.

This town has been full of life insurance men the last few weeks; judging from the number and the frequency of their visits, every man, woman and child in the neighborhood must be investing in insurance.

Robert Campbell and wife and that new baby were guests of Mrs. Wilson over Sunday.

The pay train Saturday killed a dog belonging to Dan Bohn.

William Way, of State College, agent for the De Laval cream separator company transacted business here Tuesday.

P. R. R. Rates to Exposition.

On Thursday, June 13, 1901, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special excursion to Buffalo on account of the Pan-American Exposition. Excursion tickets, good going only on trains indicated, will be sold at rates given below:—

Rockville	b 8 05	A. M.	$8.25
Dauphin	b 8.10	"	8.15
Clark's Ferry	b a 8.22	"	8 00
Halifax	b 8.35	"	7.80
Millersburg	b 8.45	"	7 60
Lykens	b 7.24	"	8.05
Mifflinburg	c 8 45	"	6 90
Coburn	d 7.50	"	7.35
Rising Spring	d 8.05	"	7.15
Centre Hall	d 8 18	"	6.95
Oak Hall	d 8.35	"	6.75
Lemont	d 8.39	"	6.70

"a" stop only on signal.

b Passengers will connect with with excursion train at Sunbury, leaving at 12 48 P. M.

c Passengers will connect with excursion train at Williamsport, leaving at 1.50 P. M.

d Passengers will connect with excursion train at Lock Haven, leaving at 2. 26 P. M.

Tickets will be good to return on regular trains until June 19, inclusive, but will not be good in parlor or sleeping cars in either direction. 13-2t.

Business Stand for Sale.

W. W. Boob, of Centre Hall, offers for sale his private residence, business place, and established retail carriage and wagon hardware trade. This is a first-class stand for any one wanting to carry a general line of hardware in addition to the above. The established trade in bicycles, plumbing supplies, etc., will be included in the deal. The location is the best to be had in the town. Satisfactory reason will be given for selling. This will be a good opportunity for a hustler who will act quick.

A Sprained Ankle Quickly Cured.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed." Sold by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Spring Mills.

Children's Day services in the Methodist church Sunday evening last proved a very interesting occasion, and attracted a very large audience. The church was brilliantly illuminated and the platform for the speakers very artistically decorated with flowers and plants. "The 20th century gate" was also elaborately decked with laurel, fern and spruce; the entire southern end of the church presented a very beautiful and fairy like scene. The program was quite lengthy, consisting of recitations, dialogues and singing. The recitations by the little people were all exceedingly well delivered and applause could hardly be suppressed. Miss Ida Condo presiding at the organ, of course music of a very high order was the result. A solo by Miss Renna Shires was executed in a charming manner, and only the solemnity of the occasion prevented an encore. A very excellent address was delivered by Mrs. Haven, wife of Rev. Haven. The committee on arrangements deserves the highest praise for the able manner in which everything was conducted and for the complete success of this very interesting entertainment.

In the absence of Rev. Kershner, of the Reformed church, Dr. D. M. Wolf will occupy the pulpit Sunday next.

About half the village is decorated with huge and highly colored posters announcing the coming of a big show to Bellefonte. Some of the pictures are of a startling character and are gazed at by the rising generation with eyes, ears and mouths wide open.

Woodward.

Misses Nora and Lottie Guisewite, of State College, paid their mother, Mrs. D. M. Stover and family a pleasant visit Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Fisher, of Zion, the jolly shoe man, was in town Monday and called on the merchants. He put up for the night at the St. Elmo and left early Tuesday morning for Union county.

Miss Fannie Welsh, of Freeport, Illinois, arrived in town Monday and is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. C. Motz.

James Ritter, of Winfield, Union county, passed through town Tuesday morning with three wagons loaded with corh, oats and potatoes. He says the people in his neighborhood are short in this product on account of the dry weather last season.

Some of our people talk of taking in the show at Bellefonte next week.

Miss Maude Miller, of Rock Springs and Ray Williams, of Oak Hall, spent Saturday and Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. R. M. Wolfe; Monday noon they left for their respective homes.

Last Monday A. M. Kreamer, of Penn Hall, was in town after some farming implements he had left here when he moved away. He is engaged in farming on the Burrell farm, near Penn Hall, and says his crops are in good condition; he has not forgotten his old friends at Woodward.

Coburn.

The festival held by the Coburn cornet band on Saturday, although it rained, proved a success.

C. A. Weaver and family left for Huntingdon one day last week. Mr. Weaver returned on Tuesday but the family will not return for several weeks; he is a prominent member of the Coburn cornet band.

K. H. Stover and wife, of Mifflinburg, are visiting their many friends and relatives at this place.

T. G. Hosterman has just returned from West Virginia, where he has purchased a large timber tract. A. L. Harter and W. C. Krader are also in that state investigating timber lands.

The Sheriff was again in town Saturday.

Jacob Witmyer made sale of his household goods Saturday; the sale was fairly well attended considering the bad weather, and the articles sold brought good prices.

Miss Annie Shaffer attended commencement at State College and reports having had a fine time.

A party of six from Spring Mills, stopped at the Coburn House for dinner on Sunday.

W. H. Witmyer went down the country for the purpose of purchasing a horse; he intends to haul lumber for the Harter Bros.

Owing to the absence of Rev. E. H. Gerhart there were no services in the Reformed church last Sunday.

From Millheim Journal.

Al. Harter and W. C. Krader, of Coburn, returned Monday from a trip to West Virginia, where they had gone to look after timberland. They found a tract of 800 acres in Pocahontas county that pleased them, and they purchased it. The new firm will be known as Harter Bros. & Co.

Big Increase in Farms.

Advance figures given out by the United States Census Bureau show that the increase in farms in this country has been more than 1,000,000 during the past ten years. The total number of farms as shown by the Census, will be about 5,645,000.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. ooo

Swartz's Weekly Reminder.

We are only a country store, but we always try to, and think we succeed, in being up to date and offer you many of the new and latest style goods.

Some one has said "Swartz's don't make any money; they carry too large a stock for a country store." That may be true and it may not. We are trying hard to run our store so that when you come and ask for this and that we can accommodate you and perhaps show you something new that you hadn't thought of or known anything about, and the prices—well, you know they are always right.

In our summer dress goods we have to offer a large assortment of India Linens, Lawns, plain white, colors and figures, Nainsooks, plain white and fancy Satin Stripes and Organdies, Mulls in plain white and colors, white and figured Pique, pineapple stripes, white and fancy Dimities, Percales, fine Ginghams, Chambrays, Seersuckers, etc. No store in our valley will show you a larger line of Laces, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, etc.

All over Lace in cream, white and black. All over Embroideries, Tuckings, Insertions and Beadings in lace and embroidery. A large line of Embroideries in Swiss and Hamburg's. Laces in Torchon, Valenciennes, Thread Chantilly, Oriental, Applique, Honiton, &c. A nice line of the new and latest Galloon Insertion Trimmings in black and white. Many of the best things in Trimming Braids, such as Gold, Soutache, "Hercules," Gimps, Featherstitch, Velvet, &c.

The popular gold covered and several styles of Pearl Trimming Buttons. The very latest in Belt Buckles, nice Brooches cheap, latest things in ladies' Neckties and Collars, Kid and Lisle Gloves in slates, modes, white and black.

All the staple colors in Satin, China and Taffeta Silks, Fancy Silks, etc.

We have so many new and staple things that we havn't space to mention them all at this time. If you are looking for any particular thing you had better come to us first, because we are more apt to have it.

S. M. Swartz,
TUSSEYVILLE.

W. A. HENNEY,
BLACKSMITH.
Come around to see me.

Hotel Guests.

The following is a partial list of the guests at the Centre Hall hotel during the past week, James W. Runkle, proprietor:

S.D. Gettig, Bellefonte; D. S. McNitt, A. R. McNitt, Sigierville; Albert Krape, Centre Hall; H. F. Basworth, Wilkesbarre; J. W. Segner, State College; W. R. Rickey, Williamsport; F. C. Waters, Danville; J. F. McCormick, State College; H. Frank, New York; H. W. Glass, Sunbury; J. Ebert, Spring Mills; W. W. Smith, State College; Galer Morrison, Bellefonte; H. H. Homan, Ashland, O.; Andrew Schambach and wife, Middleburg; Frank Sherman, Hezleton; J. L. Runkle, Grant Hoover, Bellefonte; Mrs. C. P. Long, Mrs. Archibald Allison, Spring Mills; Wm. J. Mitchel, Jas H. Perry, Philadelphia; Robert D. Close, Abbonstown; S. J. Banitz, Mifflinburg; J. O. Beaty, J. Snavely, Spring Mills; A. Friedel, Williamsport; T. B. Shuman, J. H. Basking, Tyrone; J. M. Stonebraker, Coburn; H. J. Demling, Lancaster; W. F. Wanderly, Columbia; J. G. Linn, Carlisle; F. S. Ulrich, Millheim; R. W. Wagner, W. L. Mothersbough, W. M. Harmish, H. C. Johnstonbough, B. F. Fisher, Hecla Park.

A Good Cough Medicine.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family both for ordinary coughs and colds, and for the cough following la grip, and find it very efficacious." For sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Letter and note heads, bill heads, statements, with all lines of office stationery, neatly and cheaply done at the Reporter printing house.

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR.

"Something New Under the Sun."

All doctors have tried to cure Catarrh by the use of powders, acid gases, inhalers and drugs in paste form. Their powders dry up the mucous membranes causing them to crack open and bleed. The powerful acids used in the inhalers have entirely eaten away the same membranes that their makers have aimed to cure, while pastes and ointments cannot reach the disease. An old and experienced practitioner who has for many years made a close study and specialty of the treatment of Catarrh, has at last perfected a treatment which when faithfully used, not only relieves at once, but permanently cures catarrh, by removing the cause, stopping the discharges, and curing all inflammation. It is the only remedy known to science that actually reaches the affected parts. This wonderful remedy is known as "Snuffles the Guaranteed Catarrh Cure," and is sold at the extremely low price of one dollar, each package containing internal and external medicine sufficient for a full month's treatment and everything necessary to its perfect use.

"Snuffles" is the only perfect catarrh cure ever made, and is now recognized as the only safe and positive cure for that annoying and disgusting disease. It cures all inflammation quickly and permanently and is also wonderfully quick to relieve hay fever or cold in the head.

Catarrh when neglected often leads to consumption—"Snuffles" will save you if you use it at once. It is no ordinary remedy, but a complete treatment which is positively guaranteed to cure catarrh in any form or stage if used according to the directions which accompany each package. Don't delay but send for it at once, and write full particulars as to your condition, and you will receive special advice from the discoverer of this wonderful remedy regarding your case without cost to you beyond the regular price of "Snuffles" the "Guaranteed Catarrh Cure."

Sent prepaid to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of one dollar. Address, Dept. B734, Edwin B. Giles & Company, 2330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia.

GRANT HOOVER
Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.
The Best is the Cheapest.....
No mutuals; no assessments.
...Money to Loan on First Mortgage
Office in Crider's Stone Building,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Telephone connection.

R. D. FOREMAN. WM. F. FLORAY.
FOREMAN & FLORAY
(Successors to Geo. W. Ocker,)
—DEALERS IN—
Grain, Coal, Flour, Mill Feed, Salt, Fertilizers, Farming Implements, &c.
We pay the highest cash prices the market will afford for all kinds of grain, and at the same time will offer you goods as mentioned above at the lowest possible prices consistent with the quality of goods.
We make a specialty of
FLOUR
and carry in stock the best brands to be obtained anywhere, including both winter and spring wheat varieties.
In the line of farm implements we offer only the best, including Champion Binders and Mowers, Superior Grain Drills and Bucher & Gibbs
Imperial Plows - - -
Spring Tooth Harrows and One-horse Cultivators. The Champion Binders and Mowers, as well as the Superior Drills, have an established reputation for durability, lightness of draft, ease of operation, and perfection of work. Bucher & Gibbs' Plows have been popular since 1830, as the best general purpose plow made. Shares for these plows always on hand. These shares come direct from the factory and are far superior to the home-made ones, both in fit and quality of material.
We most respectfully solicit at least a share of your patronage.

Many times after purchasing goods for a dress or shirt waist you are not pleased with the selection.
We are here to show you a pretty line of Lawns, Dimities, Percales, Seersuckers, Shambrias and Ginghams, which cannot fail to please you. Also any and everything in Notions.
Ready-made Wrappers & Corset Covers—just the fit.
In connection with the mercantile business we have opened an Ice Cream Parlor—open Wednesday and Saturday evenings of each week during the season.
The Long Store Company,
Spring Mills, Pa.
Opposite Spring Mills Hotel.

CENTRE HALL
CARRIAGE & WORKS.
We manufacture all grades of Buggy Tops, Cushions and Fullbacks, with or without springs.
Old Tops and Cushions repaired at very reasonable prices.
Woodwork and Repainting
is given prompt and special attention. Our prices are as low as the lowest and the work is done with first-class stock and by good mechanics. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a chance to estimate on your job before placing your order elsewhere.
J. T. LEE,
Centre Hall, - Penn'a.

Spring Mills, Pa.
P. V. S. STORE.
It is with a feeling of satisfaction and confidence that we approach you on the Footwear question this season because after months of labor in buying, we have secured the choicest stock of .....
Men's and Ladies', Boys' and Misses' and **Children's Shoes**
we have ever been able to show our patrons. The styles were never more attractive and the workmanship was never better. Our new spring Footwear is arranged for your inspection. We will be pleased to receive a call from you.
C. A. KRAPE.

BANKS.

Penn's Valley Banking Company,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Receives Deposits,
Discounts Notes.
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. auly

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Lizzie Keller, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. D. A. BOOZER, Centre Hall.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Joseph Miller, late of Miles township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. H. H. MILLER, Executor, 20jun6t Rebersburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his house and lot on Main Street, Centre Hall, for sale. The property is very desirably located and will make a pleasant home. For further particulars address, J. H. KRUMBINE, may16-2m Centre Hall, Pa.

H. E. SHRECKENGOST,
Farmers Mills, Pa.
AUCTIONEER AND CARPENTER.
I am open for engagements in either of these occupations. My experience in both should be a sufficient guarantee for satisfaction and good work. Terms are moderate. Give me a trial. mar 21-1 yr

ROOFING SLATE.
ED. F FOREMAN, Centre Hall, Penn'a.
HANDLES all grades of roofing slates. Estimates made per square. Work done by experienced mechanics. Slate is as cheap as shingles and far superior. 13decly.

1901
started in with the largest and grandest display of
FURNITURE
that was ever brought to town. Also a large stock of
Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Curtain Poles,
Rollers, &c., &c.,
and it is going out by wagon and by railroad. It is impossible to enumerate what we have in stock. It will show for itself. This is why it goes so fast. The price is down at the foot of it all. Before buying elsewhere give me a call.
J. S. DAUBERMAN,
CENTRE HALL.

HOTELS.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
J. W. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Centra for fishing and hunting. may097

HOTEL HAAG,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout.
Rates $1.00 per day.
East Bishop Street.
F. A. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
Edwin Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
First-class accommodations at all times for man or beast.
Free bus to and from all trains.
Excellent livery attached.

OLD FORT HOTEL,
S. B. SHAFFER, Proprietor.
Rates $1.00 per Day. Newly Furnished
Best Liquors. Fine Stabling.

G. L. OWENS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TYRONE, PA.
Our Specialty: Collections and Reports. References on request. Nearby towns represented:—Bellwood, Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon. 27sep 00

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 26, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.35 a. m.—Train 61. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.10 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 39 Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Renovo, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.28 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.33 a. m., (10.38 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.50 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

6.55 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 30	Lewisburg	9 00	4 47
1 53	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.25 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a. m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. E. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
7 10	2 40	6 30	BELLEFONTE	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	Nigh	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	Zion	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	Hecla Park	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55	Dunkles	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	HUBLERSBG.	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 45	3 15	7 03	Snydertown	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	Nittany	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	Huston	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	LAMAR	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	Clintondale	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	Krider's S'n g.	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	Mackeyville	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 29	Cedar Springs	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	Salona	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	MILL HALL	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 40	8 15		Jersey Shore	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45		Arr. Wm'PORT Lve	†2 50		†7 21
†12 34	*11 30		Lve Wm'PORT Arr.	2 30		*6 55
8 29	7 09		PHILA	†8 36		*11 36
			Atlantic City			
			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)			
*10 40	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)	†4 30		†9 00
p. m	a. m.		Arr. Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday, §10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 26, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12§	8§	2§	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1§	7§	11§
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisbin	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 00
5 21	12 22	8 02	Isn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 26	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

§Daily except Sunday.

P. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DEMOCRACY MUST BE HONEST.

There is political revolution in the air, and it promises much for an honest Democracy. It promises nothing to a Democracy that is faithless to its own integrity. The people of the city and of Pennsylvania are ready for revolutionary action to rescue both city and State from the most corrupt and despotic political domination that ever disgraced the annals of the Commonwealth, but they will not overthrow a corrupt and profligate Republican control to inaugurate a corrupt and profligate Democratic authority. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, to meet the present earnest demand of the people, and to achieve the triumph of honest government, must be thoroughly clean-handed and free from all complications with Republican abuse of power.

The mongrel Democrats sold out not only a United States Senatorship that they could have controlled in the interest of honest government. State and national, but they sold out Congressional, judicial, Senatorial and Representative apportionments; they sold out an honest ballot law, and they sold out honest legislation in every channel in which the jobber and the spoilsman came for political rewards. More than all this, they have sold out the reputation of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for integrity, and there can be no hope of Democratic success under the banner of reform, while the Democratic organization of the State shall permit the fellowship of the Senators and Representatives who have bartered their integrity for personal gain.

No man who could claim the right to live outside of a lunatic asylum will believe for a moment that the so-called Democratic Senators and Representatives who gave the Republican machine the power in both branches to pass the most reckless and revolutionary legislation of our history, will not support the Republican machine ticket at the polls when necessary for its safety. To assume that they will act with the honest Democracy in the effort to revolutionize the State in the interest of the people, is to assume that figs may be grown from thistles and that the thief will become his own accuser. There is but one line of safety for the democracy of Pennsylvania, and that is to be so clearly honest as to command the confidence and co-operation of the many scores of thousands of honest Republicans who are ready for revolution with any honest organization to give to Pennsylvania a government for which the honest citizen need not wear the blush of shame.

BE FAIR TO THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

In is evident that there is a general ... that the $1,000,000 appropriated for school purposes is to be paid over this year. This is not the fact. Under the bill as it passed the House it is proposed to spread the payment over four years.

As it passed the Senate nearly two months ago the measure was all right. It would have been possible under its provisions for the schools to have received all their money this year, as ought to be done if it is intended honestly to make up what was lost by Governor Stone's veto. But while the bill was in the hands of the House Committee the enemies of the appropriation got in some work. It is plain from the attitude of Chairman Bliss that if he could have had his way the bill would never have got out of the committee, but as that could not be worked the next best thing its enemies could think of was to change it so that the payments should be at the rate of $250,000 a year for four years. That is the form in which it passed the House.

All this has been done to make up for needless extravagance in other directions. Many tens of thousands of dollars have been added to the Treasury burdens on account of the increase in the number of officeholders, and particularly in the judiciary establishment, extra judges whose salaries the State has to pay, having been forced upon many counties against every protest. Money was wanted for the new Capitol, and it seemed to be a good way to get some of it by making the schools wait four years to get what they have all the time been led to believe they would get this year.

It is no restoration in a proper sense of the amount withheld by Governor Stone to dribble it out in the way proposed. There is objection to it in the Senate which ought to bring the bill back to its original shape. It will not do to be unfair with the schools.

BY ACCEPTING THE PLATT AMENDMENT the Cuban Constitutional Convention has not demonstrated its faith in the United States. It has bowed to the superior strength of the United States. There is a wide difference. However we may view the Cubans' decision to submit, there is no occasion for us to delude ourselves into believing that they think us more honest and trustworthy than they did a month ago. Our pride will be better flattered if we dismiss entirely the question of the righteousness of our policy and rest our success upon the plain effectiveness of brute force.

To have persisted in rejecting Secretary Root's ultimatum meant the indefinite continuance of military rule—the most hateful government that can be imposed upon a liberty-loving people. We left the Cubans no choice but to fight or surrender. Under the circumstances, most wisely, they preferred such conditional freedom as we were willing to grant them.

But our military forces are not yet to be withdrawn from the island, nor is there any certainty when they will be brought away. We have not yet done imposing conditions on the islanders. Our officials in Washington have a perverse ingenuity for changing their definition of freedom. They have no more respect for their former opinions than Justice Brown for inconvenient precedents set up by the Supreme Court. They steer by the exigencies of the occasion. Who dare hazard a guess as to what fresh obstacles to Cuban self-government may be discovered by Secretary Root within the next twelvemonths.

WHETHER INTENTIONAL OR NOT, it looks as though there were a conspiracy among New York Republicans, who visit Washington, to make Teddy feel small by booming somebody else as New York's candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. First, one of the old Conkling leaders introduced the Odell boom to Washington, and in addition to telling what a fine candidate he would make, struck a knife into Teddy by saying of him, "Oh, yes! he's a good man, but his name won't figure with the New York delegation." By the time the Odell boom was sufficiently inflated to be seen at any distance, a Buffalo Republican, E. H. Theobold, who happened to be in Washington, proceeded to swat it vigorously. He declared that Odell would have to do a lot of growing before he reached presidential size and then proceeded to trot out a boom for Secretary Root and to say that his name would be the only one presented to the convention by New York. Republicans who favor candidates from other states, find much pleasure in this early scrapping among New York Republicans, and the Democrats—it's up to them to laugh, and they do.

CUBA WILL SOON be in the excitement of a presidential, and congressional election, and it will be a very different one from the first American experiment in that line. The constitutional convention having accepted the Platt conditions will turn its attention to the creation and organization of a permanent government; the election of a president for six years and of senators and representatives for six and four years. With the electoral law promulgated not a hundred days will elapse until the republic of Cuba appears on the stage. There are three well-defined parties in Cuba. The Nationals are strongest and control the political situation. Next comes the Republicans, who are radical on Cuban rights, and then the Democrats, who hold a moderate position. The negroes are largely Republicans. The names of the Cuban parties do not of course indicate any affinity with political parties in the United States.

THE EXPECTED NEWS at last comes from England of a notable increase of opposition to the Boer war as conducted by the present ministry. Many anti-war meetings are being held. Such meetings were mobbed by the jingoes a few months ago, and free speech supressed. At the meetings now being held Chamberlain is denounced and the Boers cheered. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the parliamentary leader of the Liberals, has changed from a position of neutrality to one of earnest opposition to the war. This indicates the whole Liberal party, hitherto divided, may become a united anti-war party.

THE HOME GOLD CURE.

An Ingenious Treatment by Which Drunkards are Being Cured Daily in Spite of Themselves.

No Noxious Doses. Now reckening of the nerves; a pleasant and positive cure for the liquor habit.— It is now generally known and understood that Drunkenness is a disease and not a weakness. A body filled with poison, and nerves completely shattered by periodical or constant use of intoxicating liquors, requires an antidote capable of neutralizing and eradicating this poison, and destroying the craving for intoxicants. Sufferers may now cure themselves at home without publicity or loss of time from business by this wonderful "Home Gold Cure" which has been perfected after many years of close study and treatment of inebriates. The faithful use according to directions of this wonderful discovery is positively guaranteed to cure the most obstinate case, no matter how hard a drinker. Our records show the marvelous transformation of thousands of drunkards into sober, industrious and upright men.

Wives cure your husbands!! Children cure your fathers!! This remedy is in no sense a nostrum but is a specific for this disease only, and is so skillfully devised and prepared that it is thoroughly soluble and pleasant to the taste, so that it can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it. Thousands of drunkards have cured themselves with this priceless remedy, and as many more have been cured and made temperate men by having the "cure" administered by loving friends and relatives without their knowledge in coffee or tea, and believe today that they discontinued drinking of their own free will. Do not wait. Do not be deluded by apparent and misleading "improvement." Drive out the disease at once and for all time. The "Home Gold Cure" is sold at the extremely low price of one dollar, thus placing within reach of everybody a treatment more effectual than others costing $25 to $50. Full directions accompany each package. Special advice by skilled physicians when requested without extra charge. Sent prepaid to any part of the world on receipt of one dollar. Address Dept. B734 Edwin B. Giles & Company, 2330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia. All correspondence strictly confidential.

The Presbyterian Church of Lewisburg has extended a unanimous call to Rev. D. E. Thomas, of Marion, O., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. A. B. Collins.

Mr. W. S. Whedon, cashier of the First National Bank of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

Dangerous Kidney Diseases.

Celery King has cured me of kidney disease. The doctor feared Bright's disease, and tried many remedies that gave me no help. Celery King has made me as well as ever in my life, and it seems almost as though a miracle had been wrought in my case.—Jennie O. Reichard, Springtown, Pa.

Celery King cures Constipation and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases. 4

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

WANTED, AGENTS.

To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO., 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa. jl4

Order.·.Fruit.

The Fruit Season is approaching.

George R. Meese,

Colyer, Pa.,

Grows all kinds of Fruit and Berries that can be matured in this latitude.

STRAWBERRIES

will soon be ready to pick. These berries are choice varieties, and will come to you Fresh form the stalks. Orders will be received over the Commercial Telephone, or by Mail.

Why buy Foreign Fruit When you can get better Home Grown Fruit. Consult your home producer.

You will find the best brands of

FLOUR

are kept by

JOHN S. AUMAN,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Pillsbury Flour and John S. Auman Brand are the best on the market.

BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP & MIDDLINGS always on hand.

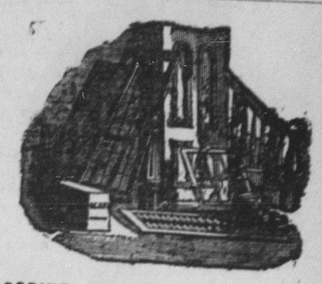
Custom chopping done at all times.

I also keep Salt on hand at all times in grain bags or in burlap sacks. Also Baum's Poultry, Horse & Stock Food. A new flour of entire wheat and superior to Graham flour now in stock.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of grain.

A. P. LUSE & SON,

CENTRE HALL, PA.



FLOORING, SIDING, CEILING, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, LATH, SHINGLES.

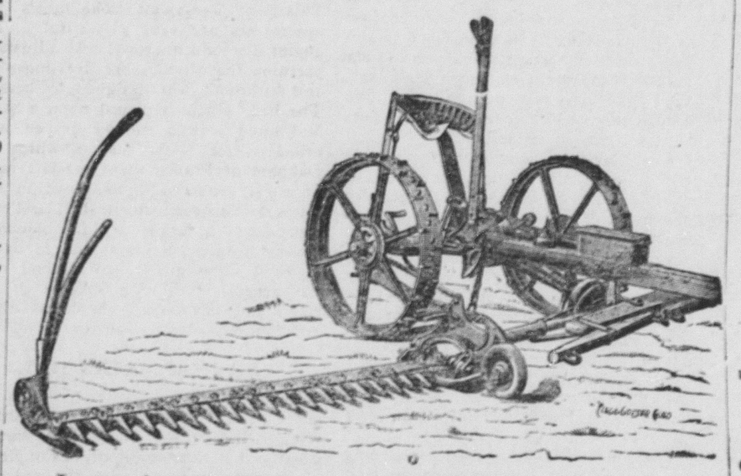
We also keep on hand

MILL·.·HALL·.·BRICK and CEDAR SHINGLES.

We have just received a car load of 140,000 of these shingles.

A. P. LUSE & SON.

Sensible talk for sensible farmers. In buying a machine the buyer should be posted. The good points of the Osborne are too numerous to mention. They are evident to every man that compares Osbornes with other makes. This is no bare assertion, but has been proven time and time again.



Let me show you the Osborne Columbia Mower, the neatest, stongest and most modern on the market. An Osborne catalogue for all who want it. I also sell Plows, Spring Harrows, Land Rollers, Potato Diggers, Buggies and Wagons, Binder Twine, Corn Shellers, Crown Drill, and Grass Seeder, One and Two Horse Cultivators, Hay Rope, Forks, Implement Repairs, Stoves, Mattresses, National Cream Separators, etc.

IRA C. KORMAN, Oak Hall, Pa.

Here we are again with a full line of Spring goods. A full line of

LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LAWNS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS HATS, CAPS, ETC.

In fact we have everything you can usually find in a country store.

We also sell Scull's Golden Blend Coffee at 2 lbs. for 25 cents.

H. F. ROSSMAN,

Spring Mills, . . . Pa

ATTORNEYS.

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New Spring Stock

A fine line of Men's Shoes; price, $3.50.

A nice line of Ladies' Shoes from $1.25 to $3.00.

Come and examine our line of Trunks & Men's Dress Suit Cases.

An elegant stock of Men's Shirts for summer from 50 to 75 cts.

A good line of Fancy Silks for Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

M. FAUBLE & SON.

We will

Duplicate for one-third less money any clothing shown in any store in Bellefonte.

We will

show you three times the assortment that others show. You will be sure to find just what you want in our big stock.

We will

Sell nothing good, honest clothing. They fit as you would have them fit. They keep their shape as good clothing should. They have the style and character of high class merchant tailor work.

We will do just what we say--

Duplicate for one-third less money, any suit or suits shown you in any store in Bellefonte. Try us, see if we don't. This saving ought to interest you enough to prompt an investigation.

SHOES. . . . . SHOES.

We are doing a big shoe business. Customers seem to be more than pleased with our shoe store. One told us this week that the saving was greater than we claimed—a great deal more than he expected. We guess it must be true. We want ours to be the best Men's and Boys' Shoe store in Bellefonte. We think it is. We believe you will agree with us.

Come, see.

M. FAUBLE & SON. . . . . .

GARDEN AND FARM

STRAINING THE MILK.

The ordinary fine wire strainer does not remove all the impurities from milk. In addition to straining through wire, milk should be also strained through four thicknesses of butter cloth, which may be fastened to the wire strainer with a tin ring to slip over it. Even then the soluble impurities will pass through with the milk.

A SMALL SILO.

A small silo will hold a large amount of food. For fifteen head of cattle a silo ten by ten feet will hold sufficient ensilage to supply them through a winter. The silo should be strong, as there is considerable lateral pressure. June is an excellent time for growing ensilage, and it is the cheapest food that can be produced on a farm for live stock.

GROWING CROPS FOR SEED.

There are several crops that may be grown for seed and which will provide food for poultry, among them being sorghum, millet, Kaffir corn and sunflower. If these plants produce seed they are of but little value for animals as fodder, but if the stalks are run through a feed cutter and used for bedding, or thrown on the manure heap, nothing will be lost, while the seed will be valuable for the purposes desired.

KILLING CUT WORMS.

The poisoned bait for cut worms is made by mixing at the rate of one pound of Paris green to fifty pounds of bran, the latter first moistened with water, but dry enough to crumble. Some add a little sugar or molasses to the water to make it more tempting, and others mix cut green clover or clover hay with it, that birds may not be so likely to pick it up, but the above are the essential parts. Put spoonfuls of it near each hill or along the rows where the worms are very plenty, just before night, and the worms will prefer it to the plants, and be found dead there in the morning. Do not use it where poultry will get at it. Larger animals will scarcely be likely to pick up enough to do much harm, but it is better to keep them away and to bury it after it has done its work. We do not know whether a line of it would destroy the army worm or not.—*Boston Cultivator.*

KEEP YOUR LAWN BEAUTIFUL.

Through the winter the yard and lawn should be put in order, for in the spring, farmers are so busy there is no time to devote to such work. With many, this is no small undertaking, for when yards are neglected year after year they resemble a wilderness or the back yard of a grocery store instead of a grass plot with shade trees and walks. The fences, gates and walks should be repaired. The shrubbery should be pruned, and the dead trees removed. Where there is but little shade, arrangements should be made to plant some trees around the edge of the yard. Maples are preferred by many as they are beautiful and make the best of shade and grass grows luxuriantly around them. Fruit trees and bushes are not desirable for the yard and especially are plum trees obnoxious, as their limbs are low and often thorny and unless perfectly kept, they are an unsightly obstruction. The young trees should be pruned allowing no limbs to grow within twelve feet of the ground. If thus pruned, they will not obstruct the view and will also let the air pass freely, which is necessary for proper sanitary conditions.—*The Epitomist.*

STOVE WOOD ALWAYS ON HAND.

While wood stoves are not as common on the farm as in former years, they will always be used by many housewives, particularly in timbered sections. Where wood stoves are used, either in summer or winter, the necessity of a constant and liberal supply is apparent to anyone who has for years used wood for heating purposes. Many farmers neglect wood cutting until too late for working up the summer supply. As a result the wood pile is often low and in many cases housewives have difficulty in getting enough.

This difficulty can be easily overcome by using power saws and preparing the stove wood the latter part of winter or in early spring, when work in the field is impossible. Most farmers now have a windmill, a threshing engine or a tread power for other purposes. By expending a little more money and securing a good saw, the matter of preparing the summer wood supply will be a small item. The saw formerly was an expensive part of the outfit, but manufacturers have put cheap and effective ones on the market, and there is now little excuse for not having a large amount of stove wood always on hand.

It may not pay a farmer to purchase an outfit simply for his own use, but as in the case of a man who buys a threshing machine, a corn sheller, a corn shredder and the like, one farmer can do the work for many families. The outfit can be placed in a low wheel truck wagon and easily moved from place to place. If the threshing engine is not available, a two-horse tread power is the most satisfactory for sawing stove wood. The machinery is light and an outfit of this kind can be operated by three men. Where a steam engine is used, as high as forty cords a day can be sawed. Sticks of cord wood are sawed into three pieces to fit the common cook stove.

In addition to the many power saws on the market, there are quite a number of improved hand saws, which greatly lighten the work for the men who operate them. There are many forms of these advertised extensively. All of them have their good points. They are vastly superior to the old buck saws being not only more rapid, but less difficult to operate.—*New England Homestead.*

GROUND BONE AS FERTILIZER

As a fertilizer for certain purposes ground raw bone deserves a high place if it is the genuine article, and is very finely ground. Much of that which is sold for that purpose is not fine enough and not only requires too long to become available, but in some cases never becomes so, as it seems to become coated or glazed over so that the acids of the soil cannot act upon it. The bone is not adapted for a fertilizer for field crops, or for general use upon light soils, but in a strong soil well filled with vegetable matter it is good for seeding down to grass, as its decay in the soil may require years during all of which time it is feeding the grass crop. Yet we think we have found better results from using it around grape vines and the bush fruits than in any other way. There is nitrogen enough so that when used in the early spring it will promote a good growth of fruit and a juicier and better flavored fruit than would grow without it. It certainly lacks potash, and unless upon new soil its effects would be improved by using about half the same amount of muriate of potash with it which will make the wood stiffer and more hardy. The amount to use per acre must depend upon the number and size of plants, but liberality is generally the best economy.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD CULTIVATION.

Whenever the soil crumbles it can be worked for the greatest benefit to plant growth. How often we see the plow started when every furrow looks as if it had been run in a mold, the soil particles sticking to each other because of a surplus of moisture. Too often such work is termed scientific, because of the handsome even appearance. Land thus managed, though it may be a sandy loam which would be much less damaged than clay, will not gain that fine garden tilth, which is so desirable, perhaps for the whole season.

Rich clay lands which are so valuable for the production of high-class hay and corn, are most seriously damaged by plowing and cultivating when too wet, because when the drying out process begins the furrows break up into lumps or clods which become more thoroughly baked as the heat of the sun increases. Often the field must remain idle for two or three years before the unfavorable lumpy condition is overcome. The novice just commencing will get caught in this way often, thinking that all soils can be worked without regard to quality or texture.

For the double purpose of forwarding spring work and plowing when the land is in its most favorable condition, and also taking into account that frost and air are very important factors in our farming operations, I believe that a large proportion of the plowing should be done in the fall. Then the following spring the harrow, spring-tooth if possible, will do all that is necessary for the corthcoming crop.—O. A. Southwick in *New England Homestead.*

SHORT AND USEFUL POINTERS.

Milk the cows quickly but gently.

Cleanliness should be the watchword in the dairy.

Feed all the animals as great a variety of foods as possible.

Always give your cows a good bed with a comfortable stall.

No dairyman ought to buy a cow without first testing her milk.

It is said that a pinch of salt and ashes will keep a horse from having colic.

When planting cultivated crops remember that long rows are great labor savers.

The most thrifty pigs are those that are turned out to root in the pasture as soon as they are old enough.

Roots and vegetables or clover hay generally have a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs of the hog.

Study the nature and disposition of your animals. They are like men in this respect—generally differ.

It is said that soft butter can be remedied by feeding the cow some potatoes. It is at least worth a trial.

Every dairyman should look out for the machinery of his "milk factory" just as any other manufacturer does.

A dairyman who does not use a separator gests only about seventy-five per cent. of the butter-fat that his cows have given him.

Lawn clippings make an excellent green food for poultry.

Never mix fresh warm milk with that which has been cooled.

In hot weather cover the milk cans, when moved in a wagon, with a clean wet blanket or canvas.

If you have not an abundant supply of clear and pure water on your farm do not attempt to raise sheep.

Immediately after furrowing, feed the sow nothing but slops, not swill, to which may be added oats, shorts, wheat bran, potatoes and roots.

A milk-tester will test the cows and test the dairyman as well. He can find out just how much butter-fat he is getting and can figure out if his butter account agrees with it.

If milk is stored, it should be held in tanks of fresh, cold water (renewed daily), in a clean, dry, cold room. Unless it is desired to remove cream, it should be stirred with a tin stirrer often enough to prevent forming a thick cream layer.

The *Street Railway Journal* is authority for the statement that there is not a single important traction in the country that is not adding week by week to its gross earnings, which is accepted as conclusive evidence of the general prosperity of the country.

For The Ladies

COLORS WORN BY GREELAND WOMEN.

The women of Greenland are limited in the wearing of ribbons to four colors, which are typical of their position in life. A single girl may wear only red; a married woman, whose husband is living, blue; a widow, black, and a convict, green. There are no prisons, so a distinguishing ribbon is necessary to mark those who are outcasts among their fellows.

A GLIMPSE OF "THE AMERICAN DUCHESS."

To my mind Colombin's is the most attractive and characteristic of all the Paris tea-rooms. Here, if one knew them, may be seen many of the representative fashionable Frenchwomen of the day, and from time to time Englishwomen whose names are on many tongues. I saw the Duchess of Marlborough there the other afternoon. She was in her royal mourning, all black, and is an exceedingly tall and slender young woman, with an incredibly long neck and a small, delicate, pretty face. I was surprised, for I never had heard she was pretty.—Geraldine Bonner's Paris Letter.

A SINGER'S CHARMING HOME.

Mme. Melba's residence in Great Cumberland place is one of the most charming homes in London. The grand saloon, which aroused the enthusiasm of King Edward, was copied by a number of famous artists from a room in the Palace of Versailles. The diva's own apartments are very beautiful. The quaint diamond mirrored and adjustable partition that divides her dressing-room and bathroom was designed by herself. The bed, which is placed upon a stand and fitted with a canopy draped with priceless lace, is the one on which the Dauphin of France spent his last night of royal state. The toilet set in this room is of amber tortoise shell, and each piece bears a large "M" in diamonds. Ewers of rarest Sevres stand in basins of solid silver gilt, to correspond with the general decoration scheme of the room and throughout the house there are countless art treasures.

THE NEAPOLITAN HAT.

Pure white in color is the hat of "pine-apple straw" of the new Parisian shape. This is called the Neapolitan, but is greatly modified from any example of head-gear associated with the redoubtable Little Corporal. It has several points and is worn folded back from the forehead. The star-shaped effect of the up-raised brim is noticeable. It shows the entire front of the coiffure. The pineapple straw is run through with black chenille, very narrow. Three rows are visible as an edge on the under brim. The outside of the brim shows the same effect. On each side over the temples, but not in front, a little rosette of white tulle is arranged. In the heart of each rosette is a bunch of yellow primroses of silk and velvet. The crown of the hat has plenty of head room, but is not otherwise conspicuous. A wide band of black velvet ribbon is tied about the crown.

SHE DESIGNS CHURCH WINDOWS.

A young woman in Milwaukee has achieved a national reputation and is fast winning wealth by designing and making church windows. She not only designs the windows and reproduces the design in colors upon the glass, but with some assistance herself manages the huge oven in which the colors are burned into the glass and the design thus made permanent.

Marie Herndl is the artist's name. She was born at Munich and there studied the art by which she is now making her fortune. Before coming to this country she made a reputation as an artist in Germany and from the first here she received important commissions. At the World's Fair she exhibited a window seventeen by six feet, for which she received a medal and diploma.

Just now she is making a set of six windows depicting scenes in the life of Christ for a church in San Francisco. She has been at work on this for a year and a half and she expects that it will take two years altogether to complete it.

FOUNDING A COLLEGE OF MATRIMONY.

The most important college yet dreamed of is about to be established in Chelsea, England. It is to be called the College of Matrimony, and the woman who has pursued the requisite two years' course of study will be graduated as having all the accomplishments that belong to a full-fledged wife. This great project was started in the brain of a thoughtful high school principal. He had found frequent opportunity to know in his experience as a teacher that the average girl who married and undertakes the charge of a house is starting on a blind march through an unknown country.

The special course which is being planned for the College of Matrimony is designed with a view to making home life a business. The school for wives is gauged for the homes of the comfortable middle class in England, though the range of studies is so complete that its graduates will be liable to catch many a wealthy man, for the curriculum of studies embraces not only cooking, dressmaking, millinery, needlework, laundry and general housewifery, but deals with physiology, medicine, physical culture and all that relates to health and the treatment of ordinary diseases in the family.—*Boston Globe.*

GIRLS PACK TRUNKS FOR A LIVING.

"Packing trunks for a living is not an original idea with me," said Miss Blanche Minton, looking up from her seat on the floor beside a huge Saratoga which she was busy filling.

"Of course the incentive was the necessity of making some money, and I was casting about in my mind how to begin, when I read a newspaper article about a girl who earned a good living as a 'bride's assistant.' One of her duties was packing trunks and her method was such a good one that I thought what a fine thing it would be if everybody would pack as she did. Then I remembered how the majority of people disliked to pack, and in some way my thoughts traveled to the people in a palatial hotel just down the street from where I was boarding, and in less than half an hour after reading the article about the 'bride's assistant,' I had decided as to a profession.

"Having made up my mind I at once set out to offer my services to the manager of the hotel. I told him my plans about packing trunks for guests of the hotel and asked him to recommend me. He advised me to have some cards engraved, stating my terms, and said he would see that they were kept in the office and distributed among the guests who would most probably need my services.

"To make a long story short, I followed the manager's advice and in less than an hour after having my cards in the office a bellboy from the hotel called at my boarding house and gave me my first order for packing the trunks of a party who had been called away unexpectedly. They hadn't time to wait, it seems, and left, directing to have their trunks sent after them. There were seven trunks in all, huge affairs, and it took me the entire afternoon to pack them and schedule their contents in the little books after the method of the 'bride's assistant.' But when it was finished and I received $17.50 for my afternoon's work you may be sure I was pleased.

"The next day I had some more orders and by the end of the first week I counted my work a success, for the manager not only advised me to secure an assistant, but insisted on my coming to live in the hotel, where I could be more easily reached. It is needless to say I again followed his advice and am now living at the hotel with a younger sister as my assistant.

"I pack the trunks while she sits beside me and jots down in the little books (one of which I attach to each key and deliver to the owner) the contents of the various compartments. I not only tell in what division of the trunk each article is, but I locate it as clearly as possible. I make a point of packing all trunks very nearly alike, so that any one who has once unpacked one of my trunks will be able to judge about the locality of various belongings in other trunks I may handle for them.

"I have earned as much as $25 a day, but it was hard work, and I do not care to be so rushed very often. Of course, with my sister's assistance, I can work more rapidly, and consequently we are in greater demand than ever, for when a person wants trunks packed he wishes it done as quickly as possible. Every one of my customers who has spoken of my work to the hotel managers has commended my celerity. Another thing, I always use quantities of light blue and pink tissue paper; it tends to give the impression of care and daintiness that every one finds agreeable in connection with his belongings. These two points are about all I have added to the method of trunk packing described in the newspaper article to which I have referred.

"I see no reason why every large hotel should not need the services of a trunk packer. Comparatively few men and women travel with their servants, while I am yet to meet the individual who was not loath to pack his own trunk."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

-BITS OF FEMININITY-

Broad shaped collars are worn with many thin gowns.

Dotted Swiss is again to enjoy a vogue. There has never been found a satisfactory substitute for this delightful material.

Quite a feature of the season's modes in floral garniture, is the use of multitudes of the tiniest form of "pompon" or Banksia roses.

Silk gowns are always useful and attractive for summer wear and it seems to be rather a fad of the moment to have them made up quite simply.

Red parasols sing such a gay note along the highways and byways of summer resorts that they are chosen by many because of their decorative possibilities.

Pleated skirts are everywhere in evidence, and many of the satin, taffeta and peau de sole boleros are pleated to correspond, the stitching added, giving them the effect of fine cords.

Linings are growing very important. Colored foundations are almost universal, and an idea that is growing in favor is to line the ruffles on a skirt with some contrasting color.

Few ruffles are put on straight around the skirt. The line is broken by points or curves or a graceful gradation. While the high line of trimming is used still in the back the trimming in front is not as low as it was last year.

King Edward Has Many Guests.

A very noticeable circumstance is the number of distinguished people—political, official, diplomatic and social—who have dined with his Majesty during his visit to Windsor Castle, says the *London Free Lance.* This is especially remarkable because during the last reign the late Queen more often dined with her family alone in the small dining room called the Oak Room. The King, however, has introduced the practice of having a good-sized dinner party every day.

ODD ROMANCES IN MONEY.

CASES SETTLED BY THE TREASURY'S REDEEMING DEPARTMENT.

Work of Feminine Experts—A Memory of the Galveston Flood—How Identification is Accomplished—Continental Bills Offered For Redemption.

There was received at the redemption division of the Treasury recently, says the *Washington Post,* an envelope containing a mass of greenish paper, dried and hard, but showing evidence of having once been water-soaked. The letter accompanying explained that the substance had once been money, and that it had been found among the debris left by the storm at Galveston, Tex. It was offered for redemption.

There was undoubtedly much money destroyed in the Galveston storm, but comparatively little of it has been recovered. A half dozen or more instalments have been received, but in all it has amounted to but a few hundred dollars. Most of it was in fair shape, and the senders received the full amount in crisp, new bills. The man who recovered the last lot received, however, was less fortunate. It was turned over to Mrs. E. A. Brown, the Treasury expert on mutilated money, who soaked the mass and picked it apart, discovering at once that it was composed of worthless Confederate bills.

Mrs. Brown and her assistant, Miss Elizabeth D. Smith, have to deal with money under many queer conditions. It comes to them burned until only fragments of charred paper are left, rotted and mildewed, gnawed by mice, eaten and discolored by acids, and in a thousand other forms. Their knowledge of money is reduced to a science. By a glance at a mere fragment of a bill they are able to tell from its "geography"—by which is meant the particular style of engraving—the year of its issue and the denomination of the note of which it is a part.

A case Mrs. Brown now has in hand called forth all her ingenuity. The Moravian National Bank, of Moravia, N. Y., sent a package of money that had been burned until only black and shriveled paper remained. The burned bills were supposed to amount to $125. Mrs. Brown was able to identify more than $100, and as there remained a considerable amount of the charred paper which had been crushed until it was unrecognizable, the full amount will be paid upon an affidavit from the bank that the sum was destroyed.

A couple of weeks ago a roll of burned money was received from a small town in Virginia. The sender explained in his letter that the money belonged to an aged woman who had been saving it to pay her funeral expenses. Her house caught fire and her little horde was destroyed. The old lady was not quite sure of the amount that had been in the roll, but she thought it was between $70 and $75. Investigation showed that there was $130 in the package and that amount was forwarded for the benefit of the funeral fund.

Among the receipts recently was a large package of fractional currency in circulation during the civil war. It had evidently been stored away in a vault that was not overdry, and was badly discolored, but was yet in such condition that it could be redeemed. A good deal of this fractional currency is received, much of it almost as bright and clean as on the day of issue. The best is not destroyed, but kept on hand and sold at face value to collectors.

A week or so ago there was received a number of Continental bills, issued by authority of the Continental Congress during the war of the Revolution. The law does not provide for the redemption of this money, and the bills were returned. Ignorant people in the South and elsewhere, particularly negroes, frequently send in large quantities of Confederate bills, believing the Government will redeem them.

The Government formerly held that the finder of money was not entitled to have it redeemed, and when turned into the Treasury it was kept there for the owner. This rule has now been changed and the finder of money is the one who profits. A few days ago a Washington colored man took to the Treasury two $50 notes, which he said he had found on an ash heap. Although badly soiled, the notes were easily identified, and the negro got the $100.

Another Washington negro not long ago took to the Treasury a large package of bills, which had been buried in the ground and were badly water-soaked. The bills were generally of small denomination, and the task of separating the pieces and patching them together was a big undertaking, as the amount of the resurrected roll was more than $3,500. The negro explained that he had buried the money to get it away from an "extravagant family," and that when he went to the place of burial to get out a small amount he found that the entire store had been ruined.

The work of identifying mutilated money is not always pleasant. One day last week an instalment was received from Florida, with the explanation that it had been damaged in the fumigation of a house where a man had died from smallpox. Money found on people who have been drowned is frequently received, and its condition is usually such that it has to be picked to pieces and the fragments pasted on a backing of paper. The odor from money received is often offensive, and while working on a particularly bad job Mrs. Brown and Miss Smith frequently burn incense on their desks.

The history of the redemption division of the Treasury is calculated to explode the theory that paper money is a great spreader of disease germs. An average of $1,000,000 of paper money in its very worst forms of dirtiness is handled and counted three times every working day in the year, without serious results.

PEAT CHANGED INTO ELECTRICITY.

Cermans Will Utilize Enormous Deposits of Turf Fuel.

A scheme for the transmission of electric power and its distribution on an enormous scale is to be tried in North Germany. It is proposed to utilize the great peat beds there for the manufacture of currents that shall be distributed to manufacturing centers.

It is estimated that an acre of turf ten feet thick contains a thousand pounds of dry peat, and that this is equivalent to 480,000 tons of coke. In the peat valleys of North Germany there is an area of a thousand square miles, which should furnish the equivalent of 300,000,000 tons of pit coal. That would be more than the total production of Germany for three years. It is proposed to burn this turf at central stations, each of which will have engines with 10,000 horse power capacity, consuming annually 200,000 tons of turf, the product of 200 acres of the beds.

These power stations will grind out electricity that will be conveyed by wire to the consumers. One application of the power is to be to boat traction on the canal now in course of construction to connect Dostmund with the peat region.

Another very interesting application of the power will be in the manufacture of acetylene, the materials of which can be obtained easily and cheaply in the neighborhood. It is calculated that with a horse power of 10,000 acetylene can be produced daily in quantities equal to 150,000 gallons of petroleum, or equal in value in one year to 20,000 tons of foreign imported petroleum.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Wireless telegraphy is only a few years old, and in the natural course of evolution may develop as usefully as the telephone. As electric waves differ only in speed and amplitude from others, they obey the same laws of reflection and refraction. Therefore it should be possible to concentrate them and produce an electric beam by means of proper morrors or lenses, in the same manner as a searchlight ray is obtained. It seems possible that the ciruits in the receivers and oscillators could be so adjusted that they should only mutually respond to each other, like a pair of sympathetic tuning forks. Theoretically all this is within the nature of things, and if achieved would go far toward removing the present impracticabilities. Mr. Marconi claims, it is said, to have solved these problems, and to have produced a synotonic receiver and transmitter that only respond to the particular waves emitted by the one and that are intended for the other. He also, it is claimed, has produced a projecting apparatus that emits a well defined electric beam, and has replaced the vertical receiving masts by an equally efficient and more compact collecting cylinder. As yet, however, these are nothing but the merest rumors, unless a very indefinite letter from Professor Fleming may be regarded as confirmatory evidence. Possibly the first year of the new century will reveal some discovery that may be a panacea for all the "ills which Hertzian signalling is heir to," but from the cold and calm standpoint of present facts the way appears to be tedious, the road hard and difficult and the goal a long way in the future.—Arthur V. Abbot, in *The Electrical World and Engineer.*

Keep Up With the Times.

One should be familiar with the current news of the day and the topics occupying public attention, with the names and authors of new books, and be able to say something worth hearing about what one has read and heard

Many get no further in speaking of a book than it is dull or interesting. Others give it few words—that seem to be its central idea, its characteristics, the time and scene of its action, quoting, perhaps, some sentiment that has impressed or witticism that has pleased.

True culture carries with it an atmosphere of breadth—the world and not the village. A woman, lacking it, was said to betray by her conversation a mind of narrow compass, bounded on the north by her servants, on the east by her children, on the south by her ailments, and on the west by her clothes!

The mind grows shallow when occupied perpetually with trivialities. A course of solid reading is a good tonic. When ignorant of our ignorance we do not know when we betray ourselves.—*Philadelphia Press.*

An Ancient Custom Preserved.

From time immemorial a most extraordinary custom has been observed on Easter Mondays at Hollaton, in Leicestershire, and to-day is to be no exception to the general rule. In order to retain a piece of ground left to the parish in the good old days the villagers have to indulge in the doubtful pleasure of a game of bottle kicking. But before they can begin to play certain preliminaries have to be gone through. Two large meat pies and two dozen penny loaves have to be scrambled for. A huge wooden bottle, bound round with iron rims and containing ale, is thrown on the ground and the men of the neighboring village of Medbourne have to wrest it from the Hallatonian grasp. It is hardly necessary to add that the struggle is invariably provocation of a good many casualities of one form or another. When the battle has been won the victors drink the contents of the bottle. The bottle to be used to-day has done duty for just one-half a century.

Mere Opinion.

Love laughs at locksmiths, but is generally willing to seriously consider the combination of the safe.

It is a wise doctor who knows when to quit calling around.

If the eyes are the windows of the soul a good many people keep their shades drawn.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE NATURE OF GOD.

Dr. Talmage Expectations of the Day When That Which is Only Dimly Seen Will Be Fully Revealed.

Evidence of Divine Power--God s Infinite Love --His Nature Never Changes.

[Copyright 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage raises high expectations of the day when that which is now only dimly seen will be fully revealed; text, Job xxvi, 14: "Lo, these are parts of His ways. But how little a portion is heard of Him? But the thunder of His power who can understand?"

The least understood being in the universe is God. Blasphemous would be any attempt by painting or sculpture to represent Him. Egyptian hieroglyphs tried to suggest Him by putting the figure of an eye upon a sword, implying that God sees and rules, but how imperfect the suggestion! When we speak of Him it is almost always in a language figurative. He is "Light" or "Dayspring From on High," or He is a "High Tower" or the "Fountain of Living Waters." His splendor is so great that no man can see Him and live. When the group of great theologians assembled in Westminster Abbey for the purpose of making a system of religious belief, they first of all wanted an answer to the question, "Who is God?" No one desired to undertake the answering of that overmastering question. They finally concluded to give the task to the youngest man in the assembly, who happened to be Rev. George Gillespie. He consented to undertake it on the condition that they would first unite with him in prayer for divine direction. He began his prayer by saying, "O God, Thou art a spirit, infinite, eternal and unchangeable in Thy being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth." That first sentence of Gillespie's prayer was unanimously adopted by the assembly as the best definition of God. But, after all, it was only a partial success, and after everything that language can do when put to the utmost strain and all we can see of God in the natural world and realize of God in the providential world we are forced to cry out with Job in my text: "Lo, these are parts of His ways. But how little a portion of Him is heard? But the thunder of His power who can understand?"

Archbishop Tillotson and Dr. Dick and Timothy Dwight and Jonathan Edwards of the past and the mightiest theologians of this young century have discoursed upon the power of God, the attribute of omnipotence. And we have all seen demonstration of God's almightiness. It might have been far out at sea when in an equinoctial gale God showed what He could do with the waters. It might have been in an August thunderstorm in the mountains when God showed what He could do with the lightnings. It might have been in South America when God showed what He could do with the earthquakes. It might have been among the Alps when God showed what He could do with the avalanches. Our cheek was blanched, our breath stopped, our pulses fluttered, our whole being was terrorized, but we had seen only an instance of divine strength. What was the power of that storm compared with the power which holds all the oceans? What was the power that shook the hills compared with the power that swings the earth through all the centuries and for 6000 years, and in a formative and incomplete shape for hundreds of thousands of years? What is that power that sustains our world compared with the power which rolls through immensity the entire solar system and all the constellations and galaxies and the universe? The mightiest intellect of man would give away if for a moment there came upon it the full appreciation of what omnipotence is. What you and I see and hear of divine strength are only "parts of His ways. But how little a portion is heard of Him! But the thunder of His power who can understand?"

We try to satisfy ourselves with saying: "It is natural law that controls things. Gravitation is at work; centripetal and centrifugal forces respond to each other." But what is natural law? It is only God's way of doing things. At every point in the universe it is God's direct and continuous power that controls and harmonizes and sustains. That power withdrawn one instant would make the planetary system and all the worlds which astronomy reveals one universal wreck, bereft hemispheres, dismantled sunsets, dead constellations, debris of worlds. What power it must be that keeps the internal fires of our world imprisoned, only here and there spurting from a Cotopaxi or a Stromboli or from a Vesuvius, putting Pompeii and Herculaneum into sepulcher, but for the most part the internal fires chained in their cages of rock and century after century unable to break the chain or burst open the door! What power to keep the component parts of the air in right proportion, so that all around the world the nations may breathe in health, the frosts and the heats hindered from working universal demolition! Power, as Isaiah says, "to take up the isles as a very little thing"—Ceylon and Borneo and Hawaii as though they were pebbles; power to weigh the "mountains in scales" and the "hills in balances"—Tenerife and the Cordilleras. To move a rock we must have lever and screw and great machinery, but God moves the world with nothing but a word; power to create worlds and power to destroy them, as from the observatories again and again they have been seen red with flame, then pale with ashes and then scattered.

What is that power to us? asks some one. It is everything to us. With Him on our side, the reconciled God, the sympathetic God, the omnipotent God, we may defy all human and satanic antagonisms, and when we are shut in by obstacles we can say, as did one of Frobisher's men when the sailor was describing how their ship was surrounded by icebergs in the Arctic sea, "The ice was strong, but God was stronger than the ice." And, whatever opposition we may have, our God is mightier than the opposition. All right with God, we may have the courage of the general dying on the battlefield. He asked to be turned, and when they said, "Which way shall we turn you?" he said, "Turn my face toward the enemy." What a challenge that was uttered by the old missionary hero, "If God be for us, who can be against us?" Think of it! God is the only being in the universe who has power to do as He pleases. All human and angelic forces have environments. There are things they cannot do, heights they cannot scale, depths they cannot fathom.

We get some little idea of the divine power when we see how it buries the proudest cities and nations. Ancient Memphis it has ground up until many of its ruins are no larger than your thumb nail, and you can hardly find a souvenir large enough to remind you of your visit. The city of Tyre is under the sea which washes the shore on which are only a few crumbling pillars left. Sodom and Gomorrah are covered by waters so deathful that not a fish can live in them. Babylon and Nineveh are so blotted out of existence that not one uninjured shaft of their ancient splendor remains. Nothing but omnipotence could have put them down and put them under. The antediluvian world was able to send to the postdiluvian world only one ship, with a very small passenger list. Omnipotence first rolled the seas over the land and then told them to go back to their usual channels as rivers and lakes and oceans. At Omnipotent command the waters pouncing upon their prey and at Omnipotent command slinking back into their appropriate places. By such rehearsal we try to arouse our appreciation of what omnipotence is, and our reverence is excited, and our adoration is intensified, but after all we find ourselves at the foot of a mountain we cannot climb, hovering over a depth we cannot fathom, at the rim of a circumference we cannot compass, and we feel like first going down on our knees and then like falling flat upon our faces as we exclaim: "Lo, these are parts of His ways. But how little a portion is heard of Him? But the thunder of His power who can understand?"

So all those who have put together systems of theology have discoursed also about the wisdom of God. Think of a wisdom which can know the end from the beginning, that knows the thirtieth century as well as the first century. We can guess what will happen, but it is only a guess. Think of a mind that can hold all the past and all the present and all the future. We can contrive and invent on a small scale, but think of a wisdom that could contrive a universe. Think of a wisdom that can learn nothing new, a wisdom that nothing can surprise, all the facts, scenes and occurrences of all time to come as plainly before it as though they had already transpired. He could have built all the material universe into one world and swung it, a glorious mass, through immensity, but behold His wisdom in dividing up the grandeurs into innumerable worlds, rolling splendors on all sides, diversity, amplitude, majesty, infinity. Worlds, worlds, moving in complete order, shining with complete radiance. Mightiest telescope on one hand and most powerful microscope on the other, discovering in the plan of God not one imperfection.

Witty writers sometimes depreciate the thunder and say it is the lightning that strikes, but I am sure God thinks well of the thunder, or He would not make so much of it, and all up and down the Bible He uses the thunder to give emphasis. It was the thunder that shook Sinai when the law was given. It was with thunder that the Lord discomfited the Philistines at Eben-ezer.

Job pictures the war horse as having a neck clothed with thunder. St. John in an apocalyptic vision again and again heard the thunder. The thunder, which is now quite well explained by the electricians, was the overpowering mystery of the ancients, and, standing among those mysteries, Job exclaimed: "Lo, these are parts of His ways. But how little a portion is heard of Him? But the thunder of His power who can understand?"

So, also, all systems of theology try to tell us what is omnipotence—that is, God's capacity to be everywhere at the same time. "Where is God?" said a heathen philosopher to a Christian man. The Christian answered, "Let me ask you where He is not?" The child had it right when, asked how many Gods are there, and he answered, "One." "How do you know that?" he was asked again. He answered, "There is only room for one, for He fills earth and heaven." An author says that if a man were set in the highest heavens he would not be any nearer the essence of God than if he were in the centre of the earth. I believe it. If this divine essence does not reach all places, what use in our prayer, for prayers are being offered to God on the other side of the earth as well as here, and God must be there and here to take supplications which are offered thousands of miles apart. Ubiquity! No one has it but God. And what an alarm to wickedness, an everywhere present Lord, and what a reenforcement when we need help! God on the throne and God with the kneeling child saying his evening prayer at his mother's lap. God above you, God beneath you, God on the right of you, God on the left of you, God within you. No pantheism, for that teaches that all things are God, but Jehovah possesses all things, as our souls possess our bodies. God at the diameter and circumference of everything, as close to you as the food you put to your lips, as the coat you put upon your back, as the sunlight that shines in your face. Appreciation of that, if through Jesus Christ, the atoning Saviour, we are right with God, ought to give us a serenity, a tranquillity, that nothing could upset. Would it make us gloomy? No, for God is the God of joy and will augment our happiness.

We have all been painfully reminded in our own experiences that we cannot be in two places at the same time, and yet here comes the thought that God can be in all places at the same time. Madler, the astronomer, went on with his explorations of the heavens until he concluded that the star Alcyone, one of the Pleiades, was the centre of the universe, and it was a fixed world, and all the other worlds revolved around that world, and some think that that world is heaven and God's throne is there and there reside the nations of the blessed. But He is no more there than He is here. Indeed Alcyone has been found to be in motion, and it also is revolving around some great centre. But no place has yet been found where God is not present by sustaining power. Omnipresence! Who fully appreciates it? Not I; not you.

Sometimes we hear Him in a whisper; sometimes we hear Him in the voice of the storm that jars the Adirondacks. But we cannot swim across this ocean. The finite cannot measure the infinite. We feel as Job did after finding God in the gold mines and the silver mines of Asia, saying, "There is a vein for the silver and a place for the gold where they fine it."

The nature of God never changes, and from all eternity that holy passion glowed in the Infinite, and I think He was throwing out worlds into space and inhabiting them and more worlds for the application of that love. He may not have told the other worlds what He did for this world, as He has not told us what He did for them. I think the love of God was demonstrated in mightier worlds before our little world was fitted up for human residence. Will a man owning 50,000 acres of land put all the cultivation on a half acre? Will God make a million worlds and put His chief affection on one small planet? Are the other worlds and larger worlds standing vacant, uninhabited, while this little world is crowded with inhabitants? No, it takes a universe of worlds to express the love of God. And there are other ransoms and other rescues and other redemptions, as there may be other millenniums and other resurrection mornings and judgment days than those of our world. But in the space of six feet by five was comprised the mightiest evidence of God's love that any world ever saw or ever will see. Compressed on two planks joined together as a cross, there was enough agony there concentrated, if distributed, to put whole nations into torture. That God allowed the assassination of His own Son for the rescue of our world is all the evidence needed that He loved the world. Go ahead, O church of God! Go ahead, O world, and tell as well as you can what the love of God is, but know beforehand that Paul was right when he said, "It passeth knowledge." Let other poets take up the story of God's love where William Cowper and Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley and Horatius Bonar left it, and let other painters improve upon the "Sistine Madonna" and the "Adoration of the Magi" and the "Crucifixion" as Raphael and Titian and Claude and Correggio presented them. Let the German pulpit orator take up the theme of God's love where Frederick Tholuck left it, let Italian pulpit take it up where Gavazzi left it, let French pulpit orator take up the theme where Bourdeloue left it, let the Swiss pulpit orator take up the theme where Merle d'Aubigne left it, let the English pulpit take it up where George Whitefield left it, let the Scotch pulpit take it up where Dr. Candlish left it, let the Welsh pulpit take it up where Christmas Evans left it, and let the American pulpit take it up where Archibald Alexander and Dr. Kirk and Matthew Simpson left it. But the world will never appreciate fully the love of God until they hear from His own lips the outburst of His infinite and everlasting affection.

Diary of a Pessimist.

The following are from a newly-found dictionary for pessimists:

Angel—One's future wife.

Ring—When made of iron, it is used to chain prisoners; when made of gold, it gives, under the name of wedlock, liberty to young persons.

Year—A period of twelve months in the case of a man and six months in the case of a woman.

Apathy—The strength of the weaker sex.

Apprenticeship—All one's life.

Balloon—The trolley car of the future.

Barbary—The home of the barrel organ and of slang.

Shepherdess—A term applied to those rustic maidens whom the kings of former days were so fond of marrying.

Boa—A hairy serpent, which women try to revive by wearing it round their necks.

Nurse—Polite synonym for a hired domestic scourge.

Chance—Woman's favorite accomplice.

Marriage—A holocaust transformed into a sacrament.

History (French)—Pharamond was the first King of France. Some historians insist that he never existed, but all claim that his son Clodion succeeded him.

Natural Disadvantages.

"Taking into consideration the things Sharp has had to contend against, I think his success as a lawyer has been remarkable."

"Why, what did he ever have to contend against?"

"Everything. He came of a wealthy family. He didn't have to work his way through college. He never studied by the light of a pine torch, never had to drive a dray, never walked six miles to school, and wasn't compelled to borrow his books. He had every possible facility, and yet he has done well from the very start."

The Cabin.

Clutching her child to her bosom, Eliza looked out despairingly upon the rushing waters.

"What am I to do?" she moaned, wringing her hands. "The sheriff has attached our last cake of ice."

Was there no escape?

Were she and her innocent offspring to feed the ten—count 'em—ten fierce bloodhounds yonder?

PUTNAM'S FADELESS DYE produces the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

There are 4000 tons of stone in the pyramids of Cheops. It could be built for $20,000,000 to-day.

Some men are too lazy to even stand in their own light.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Massachusetts uses more postage stamps per capita of population than any other State in the Union.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Dunvegan, the famous seat of the Macleods, is said to be the oldest inhabited private house in Scotland.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Even the bee in a bonnet may have a sting in its tail.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

In baseball as in cookery the best batter takes the cake.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr. Clarie Scott, writes "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Poverty may be no disgrace, but it's mighty uncomfortable.

For Biliousness,

Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Crab Orchard Water is a specific.

Oxford University has voted to do away with the Sunday afternoon sermons.

The Modern Father's Mistake.

"Well, my son, I've done the best I could to give you a first-class education, and now you can go out into the world feeling that you are fully equipped for the battle of existence."

"Father, I ought to feel grateful to you, but I cannot. I have just learned that by sending me to college you have robbed me of four years of my life—four years which I might have profitably spent in learning the only thing worth knowing, how to chase and capture the elusive dollar."

No Hair?

"My hair was falling out very fast and I was greatly alarmed. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair stopped falling at once."—Mrs. G. A. McVay, Alexandria, O.

The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Act promptly. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are beginning to show, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Kansas Philosophy.

There is usually something the matter with a man who carries a woman's watch.

Some women would rather listen to a story about a spell of sickness than read a novel.

It is always easier for a busy man to find etxra time for work than it is for a loafer.

Be bold enough to say, "I don't know." And if you can screw your courage up to it, add, "And I don't care."

It is an indication that a woman regards you as a very dear friend when she stops getting out her cut glass for you.

Amusing the Children.

Mrs. McShantee (triumphantly)—I see ye are takin' in washin' again, Mrs. McProudee!

Mrs. McProudee (whose husband has lost a paying job)—Sure, it's only to amuse th' childer. They wants th' windies covered wid steam, so they can make pictures on thim.

AGENTS WANTED for the **Brohard Sash Lock and Brohard Door Holder**

Active workers everywhere can earn big money; always a steady demand for our goods. Sample sash lock, with prices, terms, etc., free for 2c stamp for postage. THE BROHARD CO., Station "O," Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLS PILLS—BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.

For only 10 Cents we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track how to make Money right at your home. Address all orders to The R. B. Wills Medicin Company, 23 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Offices: 129 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

Estab '32 **SCALES** of every description Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for prices JESSE MARDEN 179 S. Charles St., BALTIMORE, Md.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

DYSPEPSIA

need not be endured a day longer if you use

CRAB ORCHARD WATER

A natural medicinal water—concentrated. A potent, laxative, tonic. A specific for all liver, kidney, stomach and bowel disorders. It cures—Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Dysentery, Constipation, Piles.

Crab Orchard Water is the most efficacious of the natural mineral waters; most convenient to take; most economical to buy.

The genuine is sold by all druggists with Crab Apple trade mark on every bottle.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Louisville, Ky.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

"The Sauce that made West Point famous,"

McILHENNY'S TABASCO.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. B N U 25.

USE CERTAIN CROUP CHILL CORN CURE. 25 50 17

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

In our Roasting Establishments we positively do not allow the use of **Eggs, Egg Mixtures, Glue, Chemicals,** or similar substances. **LION COFFEE** is an absolutely Pure Coffee.

Watch our next advertisement.

Just try a package of **LION COFFEE** and you will understand the reason of its popularity.

LION COFFEE is now used in millions of homes.

"WHEN PRESSING YOUR SUIT."

When pressing your suit with the favorite lady,—
The girl that you think you desire for a wife—
Choose a place that is quiet, secluded and shady,
For that's an important transaction in life.
Remember, though she may be charming and pretty,
Of face most enchanting, of figure most neat,
Should she not be well trained it would be a great pity
That you and your lady-love ever should meet.

In choosing a wife, my dear fellow, the best trick
Is, first, to consider her womanly gifts,
Her household acquirements—attainments domestic—
The sensible mind that all women uplifts.
Does she know how to cook? Is she able and active?
Does she use LION COFFEE—the purest of brands?
If so, then she surely will make home attractive,
And pleasant for you with her own loving hands.

LION COFFEE, you know, has no costing or glazing,
In millions of homes is its purity known;
Consumers are always its quality praising—
A flavor and fragrance entirely its own.
Sold in pound packages, outwardly bearing
LION on wrapper, and gift-list inside;
If for your future content you are caring
LION COFFEE you'll surely commend to your bride!

In every package of **LION COFFEE** you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Piles Cured While You Sleep

You are costive, and nature is under a constant strain to relieve the condition. This causes a rush of blood to the rectum, and before long congested lumps appear, itching, painful, bleeding. Then you have piles. There are many kinds and many cures, but piles are not curable unless you assist nature in removing the cause. CASCARETS make effort easy, regulate and soften the stools, relieving the tension, and giving nature a chance to use her healing power. Piles, hemorrhoids, fistula, and other rectal troubles yield to the treatment, and Cascarets quickly and surely remove them forever. **Don't be persuaded to experiment with anything else!**

Atchison Globe.

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."

C. H. KENTZ,
1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

Woman's Long Suit.

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, blotted bowels foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, unisafter eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter, for the carcule ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
June 20, 1901.

BABY TO GRANDPA.

All sizes, sexes and conditions of humanity shod well and comfortably in our establishment—Shoes for indoors, Shoes for the storm, Shoes, the crowning glory of an elegant costume; Shoes for mountain climbing and out-door sports. No man or woman leaves our store poorly fitted and shod. Shoes fitted to the feet, and not feet to the Shoes. Our lines are now complete in all departments—the best and finest of the spring styles—high and low cut—await your inspection and purchase. Popular prices—guaranteed fit.

Mingle's Shoe Store,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

United Evangelical—Centre Hall, preaching service every Sunday evening at 7:30. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock; K. L of C. E., 6:30. Service next Sunday at Linden Hall, 2 30 p. m.; Lemont, 10 a. m.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 10.30 a. m.; Potters Mills, 2.30 p. m.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; Spring Mills, 2 p. m.; Tusseyville, 7 p. m.

Reformed—Centre Hall, 7.30 p. m.; Union and Spring Mills, no services.

Shipped a Car of Butter.

The Howard creamery company this week shipped a car of 14,000 pounds of butter to Philadelphia. The shipment was the product of the firm's various creameries in Centre county.

Brisk Lumber Business.

Large quantities of lumber are being manufactured about Spring Mills at the present time. It is estimated that sixty thousand feet of lumber are daily brought to Spring Mills and either shipped or piled.

Fire Works at Meiss's.

There will be a grand display of fire works at Meiss's store, Colyer, on the night of the Fourth of July. All are invited to be present and enjoy the celebration of the Nation's birth in the good old style.

School Exhibit.

Through the influence of Hon. Wm. M. Allison the Spring Mills public schools are in possession of collections illustrating the raw materials which enter into commerce and which illustrate the natural wealth of this and other countries prepared by Dr. Wilson of the Philadelphia Museum.

Band Will Serenade.

The Colyer band on July 4th will make a tour of serenading. They will drive to the Indian Lane, surround the graves of the heroes fallen there and play several national airs; from there the band will proceed to the Old Fort and serenade that historic spot, after which Centre Hall will be given a musical treat. The Indian Lane will be reached about 10 a. m.

Western Horses.

Those who purchase western horses immediately after being shipped east frequently experience loss of the same by death within a very brief period. This was the experience of Isaac M. Orndorf, of Woodward, who lost a valuable animal purchased at a western horse sale recently. T. H. Motz, of the same locality, who purchased the highest priced animal knocked off at the last Millheim sale, has had a horse more dead than alive for the past week.

Palsy Afflicts Squire Rockey.

Squire M. D. Rockey is listed among those who are sick this week, says the Sugar Valley Journal. He was stricken with palsy early Tuesday morning at his home near Tylersville, while feeding his stock. Both legs are paralyzed, but otherwise his vitality and power of movement is not impaired. Mr. Rockey is eighty-nine years old and not a gray hair can be noticed on his head, and this is his first sickness in many years.

Professors at State Advanced.

By a vote of the Faculty Assistant Professor Tudor was advanced to the rank of Associate Professor of Mathematics; Asst. Prof. Griffin to Associate Prof. of Machine Design; Instructor I. L. Foster to Associate Prof. of Romance Languages and charge of the department of Romance Languages; Francis J. Pond, Instructor in Assaying, to Associate Prof. of Assaying; and A. H. Espenshade, Instructor in English and Rhetoric to Associate Prof. of English and Rhetoric.

INSPECTING TELEPHONE LINE.

Superintendent Harry Murtey, of Sunbury, Looks Over the Commercial Lines.

Harry Murtey, of Sunbury, is the new superintendent of the telephone lines purchased by the United Telephone & Telegraph company from the Central Commercial company. Mr. Mertey, accompanied by Ex-Superintendent John T. McCormick, inspected the lines on this side the county Tuesday. The new official was much pleased with the condition of the lines, and found the exchanges far superior in equipment to his expectations, and presided over by competent and obliging operators.

Superintendent Murtey states that the Commercial lines will be connected with the outside world as rapidly as possible, and that in a short time connections will be made with the Keystone company which is wiring Philadelphia at present in opposition to the Bell company. The first connection of importance to be accomplished is that of joining the local line with those entering Williamsport, which will connect Centre Hall with all points from here to Lewisburg, via Lock Haven and Williamsport. This, of course, is only to serve as an accommodation until the line from Coburn to Lewisburg can be constructed.

Monster Eggs.

The Reporter's Spring Mills correspondent writes thus: Eggs in this locality seem to border on the marvelous and sound like fish stories. Nevertheless, 'Squire Hering had two chicken eggs each weighing four and one-half ounces strong—certainly very much egg. H. B. Miller so far is the neplus ultra in the egg line; he had an egg which measured eight and three-fourths by seven and one-fourth inches and weighed fully eight ounces—a monster for the fruit of an ordinary hen. The most remarkable feature concerning it is that it contained another perfect egg. When first discovered one end of the egg had been fractured and the greater part of the contents had oozed out, and with this material the second egg had no doubt been completely surrounded and entirely enclosed. The inner egg was of ordinary size. Of course, it is only one of nature's wild freaks.

West Virginia Lumbermen.

Messrs. T. G. Hosterman, of Coburn, and C. M. Stover, of Woodward, last week returned from Boyer, West Virginia, where they purchased 500 acres of timber land, covered with oak, at $7.00 per acre. The gentlemen are much pleased with the location from a geographical and social stand point, the settlers being largely from the Keystone state. The timber tract purchased is but two and one-half miles from the railroad, and the company is laying a track to the point of operations, which will enable the manufacture of lumber to begin shortly. It is further stated that the lumber business in West Virginia is brisk, with many opportunities for good investment, but that these chanches are rapidly being taken up and prices advancing.

Lost Checks.

Thos. G. Wilson Monday drove to Bellefonte to transact business with the main office of the Howard Creamery company, and on returning at night he lost a package containing $12.00 in cash and checks amounting to seven or eight hundred dollars. The money and checks were placed on the seat between Mr. Wilson and D. H. Meyers, who accompanied him, and were forgotten until Centre Hall was reached. Diligent search was made for the missing package, but nothing could be learned of its whereabouts. The checks will be useless to any one.

Mr. Kerlin's Funeral.

The funeral of A. S. Kerlin Friday was largely attended. The floral design—square and compass—sent by the Lewistown Free Masons was very pretty. Many flowers were also sent by neighbors. The pall bearers were Messrs. W. H. Bartholomew, D. A. Boozer, E. M. Huyett, W. A. Krise, W. F. Bradford, Dr. G. W. Hosterman. Rev. C. T. Aikens and Dr. W. H. Schuyler officiated.

Girl Thief.

Fifteen-year-old Minnie Foulk, of Bellefonte, was arrested and imprisoned for stealing waists, skirts and other clothing from several ladies who have quarters in Crider's Exchange. The goods were recovered at the home of the young girl.

Festival in Pine Woods.

The Sportsmen's League, of Potters Mills, will hold a festival and blue rock shot Saturday evening, June 29, in the Pine woods, near Potters Mills. All are invited to attend. There will be some new features at this gathering.

Foster Buys Coal Business.

Hon. Robert M. Foster purchased the coal business at State College from Post Master John W. Stuart, and will conduct the same hereafter. The coal business at that point is one of considerable importance.

LAUNDRY RATES.

Collars, 2 cents.
Cuffs, 4 Cents.
Shirts, 10 Cents.
The best work for the money. Unsatisfactory work can be returned. TED BAILEY.

Bought Hay Baler.

The Cummings brothers purchased a new steam hay baler, and are ready to do work at any time. The machine is one of the latest improved.

You Must Plant Trees.

A bill recently passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governors authorizes boroughs to require the planting of shade trees along public streets by the owners of abutting property.

Bear Killed Sheep.

A bear came from the mountains near Tipton Sunday and walked into the barnyard of John Cherry and killed eight sheep, lapped up the blood and then walked away. No one was at the house save the women, and they were afraid to venture out.

Keller Gets Judgeship.

President McKinley has appointed B. Frank Keller, of Bramwell, West Virginia, United States District Judge. Mr. Keller is a son of Henry Keller, deceased, of Boalsburg, at which place he grew to manhood. He was educated at Pennsylvania State College, and at the recent commencement spoke for the class of '76 at the alumni luncheon.

Afflicted Sisters.

Mrs. Anna Stamm, of Pleasant Gap, and Mrs. George Keichline, of Rock Springs, sisters, are each sorely afflicted. The former lady is entirely helpless and speechless on account of a paralytic stroke receiveed some time ago. The latter is suffering from a cancerous growth in the abdomen. Mrs. Walker, of Boalsburg, a third sister, who has been nursing Mrs. Stamm for the past sixteen weeks, last week visited Mrs. Keichline.

Valuable State Publication.

The state superintendent of public printing was directed by resolution to print 20,000 copies of a bulletin entitled "A Course in Nature Study for Use in the Public Schools," and a bulletin entitled "Nature Study Reference Library," and to bind them together in a single bulletin. Three thousand copies are for the use of the Department of Agriculture, 5,000 for the Department of Public Instruction, 4,000 for the Senate and 8,000 for the House of Representatives. The cost is not to exceed $825.

District Luther League Officers.

The officers elected at a meeting of the District Luther League at Lock Haven are, president, Clement Dale, Esq., Bellefonte; vice presidents, Rev. McConnell, Mifflinburg, F. E. Schell, Lock Haven; recording secretary, Walter Kerlin, Centre Hall; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Weicksel, Renovo; treasurer, Miss Mary Klose, Mifflinburg.

The following delegates were elected to represent the central district at the state convention at Shamokin, June 28: Rev. and Mrs. Ruplev, Rev. L. M. Weicksel, Rev. W. K. Diehl, Prof. C. L. Gramley, and Dr. H. C. Holloway.

Levi Stover.

Among those who were called to final rest since the last issue of the Reporter was Levi Stover, who passed to immortality at his home in Aaronsburg, Sunday night at the age of fifty-three years, one month and twenty-four days. The interment took place at Aaronsburg, Rev. Gearhart, of the Lutheran church, assisted by Rev. Brown, officiating. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and at the time of his death was employed as a tanner by Luther Stover. He has but one child a daughter aged thirteen years, his wife having died about six years ago. The cause of his death is attributed to stomach trouble.

Died at Spring Mills.

Daniel Weaver died at his home near Spring Mills Monday, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. Funeral to-day, Thursday; interment at Heckman's cemetery, Rev. Brown, of the Reformed church, of which denomination the deceased was a member, will officiate. The deceased lived at the scene of his death for many years. He leaves to mourn his loss, besides the widow, the following children: Mrs. Louis Rossman, Mrs. Pierce W. Vonada, Howard Weaver, George Weaver, Penns Cave; Frank Weaver, Pleasant Gap; Mrs. Felty Breon, Spring Mills. Mr. Weaver during his life was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Transfer of Real Estate.

John H. Taylor to Mary E Treaster, Sept. 19, 1898, 5 acres, Potter twp.—consideration, $1.00.

Carrie E. Osman to Sarah McClenahan, April 1, two lots, Centre Hall—consideration, $1,350.

E. O. Babcock, et ux., et al., to John H. Leech, June 11, 166 acres, Harris twp.—consideration, $1, &c.

Marriage Licenses.

Elwood D. Casker, Rush Twp.
Allie Cowher, Rush Twp.

Ammon O. Decker, Sober.
Florence C. Long, Farmers Mills.

Diemer Pierce, State College.
Cora A. McMahon, Charter Oak.

Ward W. Daughenbaugh, Howard Twp.
Bessie B. Hayes, Howard Borough.

William S. Chambers, Bellefonte.
Eva P. Bell, Bellefonte.

Geo. M. Rudy, Penn's Furnace.
Catherine Davis, Juniata Mines.

Among the list of names to whom prizes were awarded at Bucknell University is that of Merril Allison, of Spring Mills.

Luther Robb, a railroad engineer, formerly of Bellefonte, and Miss Ida Shaffer, of Zion, were married by Rev. G. W. Kershner Tuesday.

J. FRANK RAINE.

Retires from the Editorship of the Millheim Journal.

A dissolution notice published in the Millheim Journal announces that J. Frank Raine will retire from the firm of Raine and Hosterman, publishers of the Millheim Journal. Mr. Raine, since his occupancy of the tripod in the editorial sanctum of the Journal, brought that journal into prominence in the county. Besides filling the position of editor in a creditable manner, Mr. Raine proved himself a very excellent young man, and won the respect of all who knew him. He will take with him the best wishes of the patrons.

Mr. Hosterman, the junior partner of the former firm, and who will assume full control of the business after July 1, has the best wishes of the Reporter.

Normal Commencement.

An invitation to the commencement exercises of Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Wednesday, 26th inst., is acknowledged. D. Earl Fleming, of this place, is one of the commencement speakers.

Each of the three graduates from educational institutions who own Centre Hall as their home, have the distinction of having taken honors. This speaks well for the town, and it rests with Messrs. Hoffer Dale, '93, Paul Murray, 95, at Pennsylvania State College; John Hosterman, '94, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, and Miss Kathryn Kerr, '92, Dickinson College, Carlisle, to keep up the established reputation of this town to graduate with honors.

May Follow Suit.

It is rumored that the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company, commonly known as the Bell, will be merged by a similar company. The local heads of the Bell at Bellefonte are quaking in their boots as to the outcome, anticipating possible decapitation. The Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company is independent from the Bell, but uses its lines, and through close association adopted high local rates.

All The News Of Sports.

The Great Philadelphia Sunday "Press" has arranged to devote a special section each Sunday to the sporting news of the day. This section is certain to be heartily welcomed by those who are interested in outdoor pastimes. "The Press" has long been noted for the accuracy of its sporting news this same high standard is maintained in the sporting section of the "Sunday Press" with the added advantage of the news being kept well together.

Reduced Rates to Detroit.

For the meeting of the National Educational Association at Detroit, July 8 to 12, 1901, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Detroit from all stations on its lines, at the rate of one fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. Tickets will be sold July 6, 7 and 8, good returning to leave Detroit not earlier than July 9 nor later than July 15. By depositing tickets with Joint Agent on or before July 12, and the payment of 50 cents, the return limit may be extended to leave Detroit not later than September 1. jun20-2t

Phosphate Bradford.

D. W. Bradford has already secured orders for a car of phosphate. He is handling the best goods at the lowest rates. Give him your orders.

$1.00—Cabinets—$1.00.

We will make them for a short time only. Centre Hall, Friday June 21. Your time now if you want photos.
W. W. SMITH, Photographer.

How Can You?

How can you swipe the Reporter's news items without giving credit? The Reporter uses the scissors, of course it does, but it does not have the gall to clip for a year and not give a single credit. How can *you* do it?

Rev. J. M. Rearick returned from Kansas Wednesday favorably impressed with the west.

During the temporary absence of Station Agent Kryder Stover at Mifflinburg, the position is being filled by R. M. Johnston agent at Coburn. The Coburn station is in the hands of J. W. Kooney, student at Glen Iron.

A young son of Jacob Meyer, near Boalsburg, Wednesday climbed on a shed roof at the barn and fell a distance of about eight feet, dislocating his shoulder blade. Dr. Kidder rendered the necessary professional services.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bradford Wednesday evening handsomely entertained a number of their friends. The Bradford's Friday of this week will start for Parsons, West Virginia, at which point Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Shadle live, where they will stay a week or more.

BICYCLES.—I have just received a lot of new chain and chainless bicycles which I offer at greatly reduced prices. Also a number of second-hand wheels on hand from $5.00 up. Also a complete line of bicycle sundries. Coaster brakes a specialty. Thanking you for past patronage and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same I remain
Respectfully,
W. W. BOOR, Centre Hall, Pa.

GENERAL LOCALS.

Don't forget that Progress Grange will hold a festival Saturday evening next.

Ex-Governor Hazen S. Pingree, of Michigan, died in London Monday night.

Harry C. Yeager and Elmer E. Davis purchased the Power's Shoe Company's store.

Tyrone is commencing to make preparations for the celebration of their semi-centennial early in the coming summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wion, and Mrs. Harry Swabb drove to Mifflin county and spent a few days at Reedsville.

The Spring Mills and Centre Hall base ball teams will play a match game on the Grange Park grounds Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Anna Boozer this, Thursday, morning went to Lock Haven where she will be the guest of Mrs. Samuel Beck and Mrs. Limbert, who are relatives.

The Reformed Congregation Wednesday graveled the space between the walk and street infront of their church, which greatly improves the appearance in that quarter.

Ellen, wife of Isaac Harpster, died at her Gatesburg home Monday morning at 7 o'clock of spinal meningitis. She was aged about 37 years. Surviving her are her husband and three small children, two boys and a girl.

John Spicher last week was unfortunate in losing his coat from a buggy between the home of his brother Michael Spicher, near Pleasant Gap, and this place. The finder will confer a favor by informing Mr. Spicher.

Mrs. Anna V. Reeves of Paul-boro, New Jersey, was a pleasant visitor about Centre Hall for a week. Mrs. Reeves owns the farm occupied by G. E. Heckman west of town with whom she spent part of the time during her stay here. Her maden name was Van Valzah, which name is familiar to many of the older residents.

Messrs. S. K. Emerick and J. B. Alexander, brother-in-law, of Fleming, were in Penns Valley Tuesday and Wednesday to purchase stock to place on their farms at Fleming. Mr. Emerick was formerly of this place, and taught school in Centre Hall when the graceful wielding of the birch was a necessary requisite of a public school teacher. The writer has distinct recollection of Mr. Emerick's special ability in that particular direction, but he is remembered also in many other and more pleasant ways.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lee, of near Bellefonte, were in Centre Hall over Sunday.

A. H. Spayd, brother-in-law of P. H. Luse, was the guest of that gentleman last week.

Miss Edna Decker, of Curwensville, Pa., visited the family of W. H. Bartholomew last week.

Miss Maude Noll, of Hammond, Louisana, is a guest at the home of Mrs. Mary McClenahan, on Church street.

Mrs. Yearick is in New Berlin at present, and will go to Philadelphia before returning to her home in Centre Hall.

The demand for the Pan-American postage stamp averages 5,000,000 or more than half the Government is able to furnish.

Mrs. John Hamilton, of State College, has gone to Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., to visit her daughter, Miss Anna.

Miss Anna Bartholomew Friday of last week closed her select school, which was largely attended and successfully conducted.

A movement is on foot to give the soldier boys who served in the Philippines a royal welcome on their arrival in Bellefonte about the latter part of July.

Miss Grace Alexander and Miles Arney, graduates, and Hoffer Dale, a junior, at Pennsylvania State College, returned to their homes in Centre Hall, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sanders and daughter, Elizabeth, and Miss Elizabeth Durst, of this place, Saturday went to Union county where they have friends and relatives.

Wm. Robert Homan, of Farmers Mills, this week graduated at the Central Pennsylvania College, New Berlin. Mr. Homan is an energetic young man and will make his mark in the world.

Edwin M. Kerlin, of Morris Plains, N. J., was here last week to attend the funeral of his father, A. S. Kerlin, and returned to his post of duty Saturday. He holds a position in a hospital at that place and speaks very highly of the institution and its management.

To prove the assertion made by W. J. Mitterling that he shipped a load of fine milk cows last week, it is stated that the cows brought the highest average price paid during the past year for cows sold at the Eagle Hotel, this side of Philadelphia, on the Chester pike.

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

We want your name . . . .

To add to our list of customers. We certainly have spared no efforts to interest you, and at the same time save you money, and you have responded nobly. We have had very good success with our advertising in this paper, and if you will continue to stay with us and tell your neighbors about the little store on the flat iron corner at the station, we will promise to do still better and give you more commodious quarters. Indeed it will not be long until we shall roll the little hen coop aside and put in its place something that will do credit to this end. Furthermore, we will continue to keep prices down and BOMBARD THE INFERNAL LEDGER.

We wish to call your attention to the following, which are now in season. Our stock is full and the price is lower than you can buy elsewhere.

Screen doors, fly netting in all widths, poultry netting, bucket and chain pumps, pump supplies, The Peerless ice cream freezer. Forks of every description pulleys, scythes and snaths, cycles, whet stones oil cans, cement, plastering hair, silver sand, fence staples, lawn mowers, lubricating oil, rope, binder twine.

We have added to our stock Lane's Famous Wagon Jack in two sizes. Be sure to see them.

SIZE UP THIS :--

1 doz. boxes good parlor matches, for one week only, 10c.
A three string parlor broom, worth 35c, for 25c.
25 good envelopes, others charge 7c, our price 3c.
24 sheets good note paper, 5c.
Rolled oats, 2 lbs., 7 c.
Arbuckles coffee, 2 lbs. for 25c.
Corn starch per lb., 4c.
Banner lye per box 10c; 6 boxes 55c.
Castle Rock Cheese, once used always used, 16 cents per lb.
Ginger snaps, we buy these by the barrel, 6c.
Pickles, we introduced these, per doz. 5c.
The Oregon prunes, the largest grown, lb. 10c.
3 lbs California Evaporated peaches, 25c.
The enterprise clothes wringer, a daisy, $2.00.
If you want a good washing machine buy "The American," we sell it at $3.50.

Wild Cherry Phosphate, ice cold, free to all our customers next Saturday.

THE STAR.

Everybody is talking about those lovely Jardinieres and Flower Pots of all sizes in gilt and red in our window.

Crash Hats for men and boys are going fast, because they are neat, cool and durable.

Lawn Mowers

If you are thinking of buying a Lawn Mower, come and see us before buying. We can and will save you dollars.

We have wire cloth Sprinkling Hose, Window Screens and Poultry Netting.

Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Skirts and Fancy Dress Goods are in great demand and we have them at prices to suit the buyer.

Style, quality and low price is what makes the RICHARDSON SHOES sell so rapidly.

Remember we always pay the highest prices for country produce.

Meyer & Musser.